

GREECE CALLS FOR PROMPT RETURN OF KAVALLA GARRISON

**Demands Germans Release
'Kidnapped' Corps And
Whole Equipment**

MONASTIR IN PANIC

**Bulgarians Flee when All-
ied Armies Approach In
Two Directions**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 19.—The newspaper Embros states that Greece has demanded from Germany the prompt return of the Kavalla Army Corps, with its arms and munitions.

The Bulgarians are fleeing from Monastir. The fall of Florina was due to encircling movements by the French, Russians and Serbians. The Bulgarians, attempting to retreat from the combined pressure of the Allied forces, were decimated by a murderous fire and broke up in disorder, abandoning their guns.

Thousands of Turkish and Bulgarian peasants joined in the flight, increasing the panic. When the Allies entered Florina, the German garrison, after a slight resistance, fled.

The Allies are following on the heels of the Bulgarians towards Monastir, while another Serbian force is advancing north of Monastir, the fall of which town is expected to occur in a few days.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs received congratulatory visits this morning from the various diplomatic representatives, except those of the Entente.

British Staff Off Attack
London, September 19.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: Our pickets, east of Orizak Bridge, repulsed an enemy attack. Our aircraft bombed the enemy's camp at Prosenik, apparently successfully. There have been no developments on the Doiran front.

The Bulgarians armed the Turkish civilians of Kavalla from the Greek Arsenal. This is very significant, in view of the assurance given by Bulgaria that her occupation of the town was not intended to be permanent.

Reuter's Agency understands that British diplomats will consider the new Greek Cabinet satisfactory only if it is made clear that it is a business and not a political Ministry.

Paris, September 19.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: The situation is unchanged on the Struma front.

There has been a lively engagement between the Italians and Bulgarians in the region of Porof and violent artillery duels on the Serbian front. Two Bulgarian counter-attacks in the sector of Vetrnik were repulsed. The enemy made no counter-attack in the direction of Florina.

Bulgarians Repulse Night Attack South of Florina

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Hendquarters, September 17.—Repeated isolated enemy attacks between the Presta Lake and the Vardar remained without success.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, September 17.—Our troops on the right wing are engaged in a combat south of Florina. There was a strong artillery duel during day time, while, during the night, the enemy attacked, but were repulsed.

In the Moglena section, the situation is calm. East of the Vardar, there were violent artillery combats. A feeble enemy attack west of Dobzeli was repulsed by our fire. We captured several dozens of prisoners and took three machine-guns.

In the Struma valley, the enemy's infantry, after a strong artillery preparation, launched an attack against the villages of Komaryan, Oemakamila and Dyaminala, but were driven back by a counter-attack to the western bank of the river.

The Weather

Normal monsoon on the coast. The typhoon is recurring northwards. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 88.2 and the minimum 72.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 78.4 and 70.2.

Many Carpathian Heights Are Stormed by Russians

**Fight Stubborn Battle on Narajuvka; Protracted Siege
Of Halicz Avoided by Change of Front**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 19.—With the renewal of the Russian offensive in Galicia, the brunt of the fighting has been transferred from southwards to northwards of Halicz, where General Stcherbatcheff is vigorously attacking the Germans and Turks, while the Russians to the southward, who are faced by a very powerful system of defences, the capture of which would have involved protracted positional warfare, are firmly holding the positions they have won.

An official communique today reported: A stubborn battle continues in the region of the River Narajuvka. All the attacks made by the enemy were repulsed, with heavy losses.

We carried several heights in the region of Shiben Pnava Mountain, in the Carpathians, where snow is falling.

Russians Lose Heavily When Attacking Marwitz' Army

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 7.—Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—West of Lutsk, our efficient curtain-fire impeded the enemy launching a rush attack against General von Marwitz' troops. North of Szelov, an attack was carried out, which, however, was easily repulsed. Many thousand dead Russians cover the battlefield of September 16. Between the Sereth and the Strypa, repeated Russian attacks against General von Eben's group ended in the same complete failure. The enemy's losses were as heavy as on the preceding day.

Front of Archduke Karl.—In heavy combats, the Turkish troops, assisted by allied comrades, successfully kept off attacks of superior enemy forces, west of the Zlota Lipa. Hostile detachments, which penetrated into the position, were ejected.

German troops, under the command of General von Gerok, launched a counter attack on both sides of the Najojawaka, against which the Russians were unable to hold out. We re-conquered most of the ground which we lost the day before yesterday. Besides the enemy's heavy losses, we took over 3,500 prisoners and captured 16 machine-guns.

In the Carpathians, Russian attacks were repulsed.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 17.—The enemy, as reported yesterday, made exceptionally strong efforts to make the lines of the Allied troops waver, but the engagements were everywhere decided in our favor.

Army group of Archduke Karl.—On the front in the "three-countries-corner," south-west of Dorna Vatra and between Capul and Czernahora, further north-west of the Jablonica Pass, north of Stanislau and on the Narajuvka and also south-west of Brzeban, we were attacked, in most cases by numerically superior forces. The charges ended everywhere in a complete Russian failure, except for an unimportant advantage near Lipnicadela.

Army group of Prince Leopold.—Hostile attacks against the allied forces, between Zborov and the upper Sereth failed. The enemy everywhere were completely repulsed by the successful co-operation of our infantry and artillery.

West of Lutsk, a main coup was planned by the Russians against the army commanded by Colonel-General von Torszajansky, against which also the recently filled up divisions of the Russian Guards were hurled again and again in numerous waves. The hostile columns mostly broke down before our obstacles.

Wherever, at isolated places, the enemy were able to enter our positions, they were ejected by counter-attacks. The battlefield is covered with dead and wounded Russians. Our losses are comparatively small.

My dear Mr. Smallbones: In the first place, let me thank you very much for the very valuable donations that you have forwarded to the Charing Cross Hospital Fund, which I understand are the proceeds of the Empire Day that you organized at Shanghai.

Will you please convey, as far as possible, to all those who have contributed our deep sense of gratitude for the most valuable assistance they have rendered to the Hospital. In these times there are continual calls on Hospitals, and such a donation is of the very greatest possible value, and we value not only the sum but the very kindly feeling which must have existed amongst your subscribers.

I will remember some happy days spent in Shanghai, and for this reason so fine a donation is particularly impressed upon my mind, and, as treasurer of the Charing Cross Hospital, I beg to express our most sincere thanks to the Overseas Club, Shanghai Branch, for their munificent gift. Believe me, Yours truly,
LONSDALE.

**Smuts Turns Germans
Out Of Uluguru Hills**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—General Smuts reports: The occupation of Lindi and Mikindani was effected by naval men, marines and African troops. Small German forces retired inland.

The enemy have been dislodged from Uluguru Hills, losing many men, quantities of stores and most of their artillery and ammunition. The remnants of the enemy retired south-eastward, abandoning sixty-five Germans, thirty-four of whom were sick and several Boer prisoners.

West of the Uluguru Hills, General Van der Venter is approaching the Great Ruaha River, on his way to Mahenge, driving a strong detachment of the enemy before him.

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Italians Have Copied Brussiloff's Tactics

**Komen Campaign Now Com-
pares in Vastness to Gigantic
Efforts on West Front**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 18.—A telegram to the Cologne Gazette states that the Italian attacks on the Plateau of Komen, near Gorizia, surpass any battle of the Italian campaign up to the present and can only be compared to the fighting in the west or the last Russian offensive. The Italians, adopting General Brussiloff's tactics, are making continuous assaults, with dense masses of infantry.

The Hague, September 19.—At the opening of the States General, Queen Wilhelmina declared that she is firmly resolved to defend the independence and rights of Holland. The army is being constantly strengthened.

**To Stop Speculation
On Price of Shellac**

**Imperial Government Consider
Control of London And
Indian Markets**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The Imperial Government is considering measures to stop speculative inflation of the price of shellac in London and Calcutta. It is stated that much is required for military purposes.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

1. March, "Cak Cak" Thurban
2. Overture, "Johann de Paris" Boeldieu
3. Waltz, "Sheila" Nemo
4. Selection, "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni

5. (a) Song, "Peace and Rest" Batten
(b) Rope Dance, "In the Shadows" Fink
6. Selection, "The Belle of New York" Kerker

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Italian Cycle Corps Helped to Gain Gorizia Victory



The famous Bersaglieri Cycle Corps of the Italian army were greatly instrumental in gaining the Italian victory over the Austrians at Gorizia. The Cycle Corps are a most mobile force, climbing heights with bicycles on their backs or taking advantage of the terrain where there are suitable roads.

LORD LONSDALE THANKS LOCAL OVERSEAS CLUB

**Empire Day Celebrations Here
Netted £392 For Charing
Cross Hospital**

The net result of the efforts of the local branch of the Overseas Club upon Empire Day enabled the Committee to forward a draft for £392.13.1 to Charing Cross Hospital. The subjoined acknowledgment has been received from the Honorary Treasurer, Lord Lonsdale.

Lowther, Penrith.
17th August, 1916.
My dear Mr. Smallbones: In the first place, let me thank you very much for the very valuable donations that you have forwarded to the Charing Cross Hospital Fund, which I understand are the proceeds of the Empire Day that you organized at Shanghai.

Will you please convey, as far as possible, to all those who have contributed our deep sense of gratitude for the most valuable assistance they have rendered to the Hospital. In these times there are continual calls on Hospitals, and such a donation is of the very greatest possible value, and we value not only the sum but the very kindly feeling which must have existed amongst your subscribers.

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LONSDALE.

**Queen to Maintain
Dutch Independence**

**Firmly Resolved to Defend
Rights; Constantly In-
creasing Army**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 19.—At the opening of the States General, Queen Wilhelmina declared that she is firmly resolved to defend the independence and rights of Holland. The army is being constantly strengthened.

**Russia Raising New
£300,000,000 Loan**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 19.—A new internal 5 1/4 per cent loan for £300,000,000, redeemable in ten years, will be issued in October at 95.

BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19.—The British steamers Dewa (3,892 tons) and Lord Tredegar (3,856 tons) have been sunk. The latter was on a voyage from New York to Bombay.

Appointment of Aoki Will Most Probably Have to Be Put Back

**Government Is Influenced By
Opposition Manifested In
All Quarters**

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Peking, September 20.—The negotiations about the big foreign loan, which will be used for administrative purposes, are progressing favorably, owing to the readiness of the foreign bankers in Peking to assist the conclusion of the loan.

The Peking Gazette reports that, owing to the opposition from all quarters against the engagement of Lieutenant General Aoki, his appointment will probably be postponed.

In case of Tong Shao-yi succeeding in persuading Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, to withdraw his resignation, Tong will arrive in Peking at an early date and take over his office as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ITALIAN ARMY FLAGGING

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian telegram.—Vienna, Sept. 17.—On the Carso Plateau, the enemy's attacks continued day and night. Our front remains unshaken.

In the northern sector, the enemy's forces flagged, after numerous unsuccessful attacks. The battle is on its highest pitch between Lokavica and the Carso summit, south of the Dohardo Lake.

Although the enemy threw forward fresh forces, without interruption and at some places entered our lines, the hand-to-hand fighting was always decided in favor of our troops, amongst whom the infantry regiment No. 96 gained special distinction. The Italian losses correspond to the use of masses over a comparatively small space; they are enormous.

Seven hostile regiments bled to death, struggling for the Carso summit. On the front from north of the Vipbach to the Krn, the artillery duels increased.

In the Flitsch sector, the enemy, after a strong artillery preparation, attacked Vesic, Ravelnik and Rombon without success. In the Fassaner Alps, several Italian attempts to climb the Col Torando were repulsed.

AUSTRIANS BOMB MESTRE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian telegram.—Vienna, September 18.—During the night to September 17, a squadron of Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes successfully bombed the railway establishment at Mestre. All returned unharmed.

During the night to September 18, a squadron of naval aeroplanes successfully dropped eight heavy bombs on the railway station of Mestre and obtained numerous hits on the station buildings. In spite of the most violent shelling, the aeroplanes returned unharmed.

PIKE PEASE'S SON SLAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—Lieutenant Ronald Pease, of the Coldstream Guards, a son of Mr. H. Pike Pease, M.P., has been killed in action.

'EYEWITNESS' INVENTED 'LAND DREADNOUGHTS'

**One Upset Supposed Impreg-
nable Fort By Bursting
Through It**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the advent of the "tanks" or "land dreadnaughts," as the Tommies have dubbed the new armored cars, caused consternation in the ranks of the Germans and inspired the British.

The first one to enter Fiers bore a newspaper placard on its side inscribed: "Great Hun victory. Extra special edition." Eventually, it put out of action a battery and a half of enemy field-guns. It was followed with cheers and laughter by the Tommies. Another sat on a dug-out, from which a German battalion commander emerged and surrendered.

Boche prisoners near Pozieres were very curious to learn of the happenings at a sugar refinery which was a nest of machine-guns and which they were convinced was impregnable. The fact is that a "tank" coughing bullets, burst in the barricaded door, scattering the sand-bags and disposed of the machine-gunners very effectively.

Then our infantry marched in and took the place unopposed, while the ungainly machine clumsily bumped out to continue its work of smashing the enemy's defences.

The French papers are enthusiastic over the "tanks," which they state are fitted with rams. The Daily Mail says that the practical application of traveling forts is due to Colonel Swinton, D. S. O. (Lieut.-Col. Oie, author of "The Green Curve," etc.), formerly Official Eye-Witness. They were constructed secretly at a town in the Midlands.

**Shanghai-Peking Run
Now Made in 36 Hours**

The recent acceleration of the through rail service between Shanghai North and Tientsin and Peking is very much appreciated by the traveling public, and will certainly lead to an increased number of people using the rail route. It is now possible to leave Shanghai North Station at 7.55 a.m. by the well equipped express of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, which connects with the Tientsin-Pukow daily mail train, and be in Tientsin at 17.05 hours and Peking at 19.50 p.m. the following day, the through journey to the capital taking only 36 hours. The service in the reverse direction is equally fast. This is a great improvement not only in the saving of time but also by reason of the fact that the monotonous delays hitherto suffered have been entirely eliminated.

Bad Weather Interferes

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: Bad weather interfered with operations in the region of the Somme. We made progress east of Berny.

Enemy attacks in the Champagne were repulsed, with heavy losses, including five made against the Russian sector, which were checked everywhere by our barrage and machine-gun fire.

Two enemy counter-attacks at Mort Homme failed completely.

The communique this evening stated: There is nothing to report, except considerable artillery activity on the banks of the Somme and the right bank of the Meuse in the sector Fleury-Vaux-Chapitre. Bad weather hindered operations on the greater part of the front.

British Raid Trenches

London, September 19.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: In the neighborhood of Richebourg l'Avoue, we entered the enemy's trenches at three places, capturing prisoners and inflicting many casualties. Our casualties were very slight.

Heavy and continuous rains have fallen during the last twenty-four hours and the general situation is unchanged since yesterday evening. Five more of our aeroplanes have failed to return.

The official communique this evening reported: The situation is unchanged. A local attack made by

490,668 IS GERMAN LOSS IN CAPTURED SINCE JULY FIRST

**Doesn't Include Macedonian
Figures; Russians Have
Taken 402,471**

DENIECOURT GOES

**Defended by Crack Troops;
Increases Peril of Chaul-
nes and Barleux**

COMBLES CUT OFF

**Can Only Be Supplied By
One Road, Which Allies'
Guns Command**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 19.—Le Journal publishes today a statement recapitulating the losses sustained by the Germans from July 1 to date in prisoners. This does not include the figures for the Macedonian front. The Russians took 402,471 prisoners; the French 33,699; the Italians 33,048 and the British 21,450, a total of 490,668.

On the Macedonian front our victory at Florina opens the road to Monastir, cuts the direct communications of the Bulgars with Greece and will doubtless have a repercussion upon the battle-fields, east of the River Cerna, where the Serbians progress steadily.

On the Somme front, by their advance east of Berny, the French hold the ravines sloping down towards the River Somme and used by the Germans as a way of communication between two groups of forces, one at Barleux-Villers-cordonnet and the other at Roze-Neale.

The capture of Deniecourt, which was strongly fortified and defended by German crack troops, was a success of great strategic importance. Also, these gains are new steps towards the encircling of Chaulnes and Barleux.

Combles Isolated
North of the River Somme, the encircling of Combles is proceeding steadily. Henceforth, the fortress can be re-victualled only by the Maupas Road, which is under the fire of the artillery of the Allies. The moment is coming when the occupiers of the town will experience the same lot as those of Deniecourt.

Our successes have been obtained as much through the valor of the French troops as through the violence of our artillery, the superiority of which is recognized by the German press itself.

The morale of the German troops is slackening in consequence of the enormous, fruitless losses of their army, which has been beaten three times in five days; on the 12th in the center; on the 15th on the left wing and on the 17th on the right wing and has lost during the same period 6,000 prisoners.

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The official communique this evening reported: The situation is unchanged. A local attack made by

the enemy, east of Martinpuich, was repulsed.

There was considerable artillery activity south of the Ancre. A hostile balloon was felled by gun-fire east of Ransart. An enemy ammunition depot was exploded by gun-fire in the neighborhood of Hill 60.

Fight North of Somme

Go in Germans' Favor

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, September 18.—Western theater.—The tremendous battle on the Somme is raging on a front extending over 45 kilometers, from Thiepval to south of Verdun-Ovillers. Exceedingly strenuous com-

bats developed, which were decided in our favor north of the Somme.

South of the river, we abandoned completely destroyed parts of the positions between Barleux and Verdun-Ovillers, including the villages of Berny and Denicourt. Our brave troops gave brilliant proofs of unshakable tenacity and readiness to make sacrifices. The infantry regiment No. 13 (1st Westphalian) most especially distinguished itself, south of Bouchavesnes.

Our aviators made a rush at strong hostile air-squadrons, shooting down ten enemy aeroplanes in victorious engagements.

There was a temporary lively fire duel in the Meuse sector. Hostile detachments advancing east of Fleury were compelled to fall back.

Claim 35,000 Men Captured When Turtukai Surrendered

Giant German Guns Had Biggest Share in Reducing Fortress; Amazing Rapidity of Advance

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst states: Berlin, September 17.—A war correspondent writes from the general headquarters on the eastern front: Field Marshal von Hindenburg has just returned from an inspection of the western front. He was impressed by the unshakable resistance of the German troops. The Field Marshal had conferences with Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War. These conferences are considered a good omen for the combats of the near future.

In the campaign against Rumania, German troops are prominently participating, especially German heavy artillery. The rapid conquest of the most modern earthworks and armored forts of Turtukai was especially due to the heavy artillery. A German infantry detachment had the honor of entering first.

The garrison was composed of 40,000 men, of whom, to the utmost, 5,000 succeeded in escaping to the western bank of the Danube. As usual, the first rule with the German army was rapidity, the campaign thus resembling the offensive on the western front in 1914.

The German reconnoitering detachments advanced at an amazing pace. One German patrol of the 8th Uhlan regiment (Hanau), to which the recently fallen Prince Friedrich Wilhelm von Hessen also belonged, surprised and captured an entire Rumanian battery, consisting of six 15 centimeter guns, south-east of Silistria.

Panic at Silistria

The immediate fall of Silistria was due to the irresistible advance of the combined German and Bulgarian cavalry, who, after ascertaining the fact that Silistria had been evacuated by the enemy, continued to advance in an eastern direction. According to all reports available in German headquarters, the defeat of the enemy caused panic and terror in Rumania.

A Brigade General, who had been made prisoner, declared that all trains running southwards and eastwards, after the Turtukai disaster, were occupied by military transports. All the modern guns, which had just been supplied by the Entente Powers, were immediately sent to the Danube and the Dobrudja.

The report, according to which Rumanian troops are under the command of the Rumanian Commander-in-Chief, has not yet been confirmed. It is a fact, however, that the Serbian contingent is composed of former Austro-Hungarian subjects not fighting on the side of the Rumanians.

The British wireless service spread the report that the Germans, during the struggle for the village of Glinchy, behaved treacherously and used explosive bullets. This accusation is absolutely unfounded, as has been the case whenever such accusations have been made. In the whole world, however, the British are known as the inventors of the "dumdum" bullets.

Explain Belgian Bank Deal

The Echo de Belge reports that the German Government seized the whole cash of the Banque Nationale de Belgique, amounting to 600 million francs. The paper calls this the biggest robbery in history. The truth, however, is that there has been no seizure at all.

Months ago, negotiations were opened at the Belgian National Bank and the Societe Generale de Belgique which have now been concluded and according to which the amounts in German Reichsbank notes, held by these banks, have been transferred to the Reichsbank, the Belgian banks being credited for the amounts in question. The Belgian banks agreed to this transaction, as the Reichsbank is just as much responsible for these accounts as for its noted bankruptcies.

If this is called stealing, what name

then ought to be given to the seizure of the cash and securities, which the British found in the London branch offices of the German banks, a seizure against which a formal protest has been raised? Besides, it is untrue that the manager of the Banque Nationale d'Anvers, M. Earlier and the members of the Administrative Board of the Banque d'Outremer Catiere were arrested in connection with the said transaction.

It is further untrue that the assets of both banks shall be used for subscriptions to the German fifth war loan. The subscriptions to the four preceding war loans amounted to 35,000 milliard Marks and there is no necessity to change the methods for the fifth war loan.

The subscriptions to the present loan are just as free from any coercion as the preceding loans. All reports to the contrary are simply invented by anti-German propaganda.

Rumanians Withdrawing

According to the Koelnische Volkszeitung, the Rumanian army is hastily withdrawing to the line Cernavoda-Mibidisch-Constanza. The paper adds that this line will be of decisive importance and has been pre-arranged by the Rumanians accordingly. On the battles in this region the fate of the entire army fighting in the Dobrudja will depend.

The Vossische Zeitung publishes a description of the events by an eye-witness at Bukharest, at the moment of the declaration of war. The Russians asked from Rumania an absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor, the appointment of Russians in the Rumanian secret police and financial administration and the appointment of Russians as commanders of the Rumanian railways and of the north-eastern Rumanian forts.

These demands were conceded after lengthy discussions. Immediately, 150 members of the Russian secret police arrived. Thus the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies were "protected" by the Russians. The eye-witness noticed in the vestibule of the fashionable Hotel Boulevard a martial looking policeman, whom he knew as a member of the Petrograd police.

This man was seen the same afternoon as the leader of a howling mob, promoting, in the Russian fashion, a pogrom in front of the Cafe Louvre. The mob attacked Jewish looking persons, of whom three were killed and several dozens wounded. The eye-witness states that the French and British Ministers showed a reserve, while the Russian Minister was seen everywhere instigating the public passions. Thus he was present when Take Jonescu addressed the crowd from the balcony of the National Theater, exciting the mob against the Germanophile Rumanian statesman Peter Carp.

Indict Russian Minister

At this moment, the Russian Minister, Poklevski, rose in his automobile, gave the sign for applause and followed the mob when they hurried to Carp's house, at which several hundreds of stones were thrown. The mob usually cheered Russian, sometimes also French, but never British. There were also enthusiastic cheers for the Queen, who is considered the author of the war. The Crown Prince was cheered sometimes, the King rarely.

The educated Rumanians, however, felt uneasy and showed but little confidence in the future developments. In this respect, the action of the anti-German Mayor of Bukharest, Petrescu, was characteristic. He sent his family away from Bukharest.

The eye-witness stated further that Rumania, during the first days after the declaration of war, was flooded with telegrams, narrating splendid Rumanian successes, reporting that "the brave Rumanian army forced the Danube near Giurgiu and occupied the Bulgarian fortress of

Rustchuk, after causing the Bulgarians murderous losses." The eye-witness, when leaving Rumania, saw Calais and Bender rejoicing over the fake victories; the streets were full of bunting.

In Berlin, the prices for bread have been lowered from 44 pfennig per kilogram to 34 pfennig. Thus the price of a four-pound (German) loaf is now 68 pfennig. The Berlin newspapers point out that in England the bread prices have been increased several times during the last weeks. End of August the price of a 4lb. (English) loaf was 9½ pence in London and 10 pence in Birmingham.

A further rise is expected in England. It is known besides that the English 4lb. loaf weighs really less than the nominal weight, but, even if this was not true, the English price would mean that the German four-pound loaf would cost more than 90 pfennig, under the same conditions, while actually its price is only 68 pfennig. Likewise, the price of oats has been lowered from 45 pfennig per pound (German) retail to 28 pfennig and the price of peeled barley from 40 pfennig to 30 pfennig.

All these reductions have been made in consequence of the abundance of the new crops. The newspapers further report that the price of potatoes will be reduced during the winter and that the municipalities voted considerable funds for this purpose. The papers express their satisfaction in regard to these measures. It is announced in Berlin that the prices for veal will again be reduced within a short time.

Charge Rumanian Atrocities

The Bulgarian paper Narodnaya reports that the Rumanians commenced their atrocities against Bulgarian teachers, clergymen and educated people in the middle of August. All these persons and also Turks of similar standing were arrested and sent to the interior of Rumania, from where they were transported to Siberia, upon Russia's request.

Under the pretext of requisitioning, Rumanian soldiers looted most of the villages, brutalized the population and raped women. During the last days before the declaration of war, Rumanian soldiers openly fired at Bulgarian farmers, who escaped by fleeing into the woods.

Russian officers made their appearance in the Dobrudja in the middle of July, trying from there to instigate trouble in Bulgaria. The paper concludes by saying: "The Rumanian atrocities must be punished and the Russian allies of Rumania must understand that Bulgaria is not made to serve as the place for pogroms, incendiarism and looting."

The wireless service of the enemy is spreading the report that Belgians have been quartered as hostages in the Zeppelin sheds and ammunition factories, in order to prevent hostile attacks. This report has been spread with the intention of blotting out the unfavorable impression created

British Take \$10,000 From New York Man



HANS LAGERLOF

Passengers arriving in Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII from New York, bitterly complain of the treatment accorded them by the British authorities at Kirkwall.

When the ship reached there she was boarded by a detachment of British seamen under command of lieutenants and thoroughly searched. One thousand bags of mail were seized and many of the passengers put through a close examination.

Hans Lagerlof, formerly attached to the Swedish Embassy in Washington, now in business on the New York Produce Exchange, handling big Swedish shipments, had \$10,000 in gold taken, which he had concealed. The hiding place was revealed by a cabin boy. His American passports were ignored, it is said.

through the continued killing of Belgians by aviators of the Entente Powers.

The report is, of course, a pure invention. The Belgians do not understand why their Allies kill their women and children, as hitherto this has been the only result of the enemy's aerial attacks in Belgium.

Sweden's Neutralty
The Swedish Minister at Berlin communicated that the former declaration of neutrality given by the Swedish Government continues to be valid.

The Ministers of the Scandinavian countries at Berlin transmitted to the Foreign Office a declaration concerning the conferences to be held in Christiania, from September 19 to 22. "The convention is to be considered

as a renewed expression of the desire of the Northern Kingdoms to work jointly for the safeguarding of their rights and interests as neutral states, while at the same time maintaining a loyal and impartial neutrality."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reports about the present state of the negotiations between the German and British Governments, in regard to the question of the exchange of civil prisoners interned in both countries. The British Government in June suggested that Germany should release the British interned in Ruhleben against the same number of Germans interned in England.

The German Government answered that, on general grounds it was prepared to entertain the proposal, but added that the release of an equal number of interned civil prisoners in both countries was hardly feasible, on account of the difficulty created by the selection of the persons to be released. The German Government therefore suggested that all interned civil prisoners in both countries should be released and allowed to depart.

This the British Government declined, but suggested that all male prisoners over 45 years of age should be released. The German Government, thereupon, made the counter-suggestion, that all civil prisoners in both countries should be released, under the obligation that they do not enter military forces after their return.

The German Government added, that, in case this was declined, it would make the further proposal to release all German civil prisoners interned in the British Empire, inclusive of the Colonies and on the other side all British interned in Germany, who are over 45 years of age. The British answer to these proposals is still due. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung hopes that it will be possible to arrange the release accordingly and to make possible the return of all or at least a considerable part of the interned.

Aeroplane Losses

The results of the air-fights on the western front during the month of August, as published by competent authorities, were as follows:

The British and French lost altogether 78 aeroplanes, of which 31 British and 18 French, together 49 fell into our hands. Further, 28 were shot down behind the enemy's lines, as was ascertained beyond doubt and one was forced to land beyond the lines.

The German total losses, before and behind the enemy's lines, was 17 aeroplanes. The German statement again mentions the names of the enemy aviators, the type of the aeroplanes and the number of the motors of the captured machines. In spite of repeated requests, the enemy do not publish the same details of the German aeroplanes alleged to have been captured by them.

The French paper Le Journal affirmed on September 5, that, during the month of August, 121 German aeroplanes were destroyed, 88 by the French and 33 by the British. The only doubt that can arise is, whether Le Journal deceives or whether it is deceived.

German submarines, from Septem-

ber 3 to 11, destroyed 26 hostile trading ships, with a total tonnage of 26,322, in the British Channel and the Atlantic. Among the ships sunk are the British steamers Gorrige (5,036 tons), Hazelwood (3,100 tons), Radley (3,541 tons) and Lexie (3,778 tons), the Italian steamers Messicano (4,065 tons) and Gemma (3,111 tons). Besides, seven neutral steamers, totalling 10,669 tons, were sunk, in accordance with prize law, as they carried contraband to England or France.

War Loan Subscriptions

The following subscriptions to the fifth war loan have been made:

Million Marks	
Reinisch-Westphalisches Kohlen-syndikat	40
Oberschlesische Eisenbahn	5.5
Rheinische Provinzialbank	80
Sparkasse Kiel	9
Oberschlesische Bergbau-Gesellschaft	10

Allies Temper Optimism

New York, September 18.—Indications are furnished with increasing significance, from Allied sources, that the Allies have been forced to temper their hitherto so highly optimistic view in regard to the immediate effects of their present offensive. According to a despatch from Paris, the French Premier Briand, addressing the Chamber, said: "Confident of the issue, as we may be henceforth, we must not indulge in an excess of optimism. It would be harmful, should we diminish our activity in the conviction that victory can no longer escape us. Let us face the truth, that the enemy is still powerful."

A telegram to the New York World from the British front on the Somme says that, in spite of the steady advance of the British army on the Somme, it does not look like a quick termination of the war. Officers and men alike realize the German strength.

Another telegram from London says: "300,000 Teuton troops will be despatched immediately from other theaters of war to the Balkan front. This army, combined with the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks, now fighting in the Near East, is expected to accomplish the double aim of crushing Rumania and the expulsion of the Allies from Macedonia."

According to a London telegram to Lloyd's Agency, 127 steamers, of a total tonnage of 376,000, were sunk by German submarines during the three months ending August 31. Of these ships, 74, with a tonnage of 245,000, were British.

On the Russian Front

In a graphic description of his visit to the headquarters of General von

Linsingen's army at Kovel, the headquarters of General Marwitz' army in Galicia and the Austro-German headquarters on the Lipa, the correspondent of the New York Times, in lengthy despatches, expresses his personal impression that the second battle for Kovel has ended and that the greatest of the Russian offensives may be considered terminated, except in the Carpathians. Kovel, the key to the eastern front, is clenched in a tighter grip by General von Linsingen than weeks ago.

General von Linsingen's staff believe that, when the Russian Commander-in-Chief hurried the flower of the Russian Guards against Kovel, in August, it marked the last supreme effort of the Russians. If the Russians have power left, they will probably try their luck on some other front.

Meanwhile, General von Linsingen is building out his lines into powerful field and swamp fortifications. General von Marwitz, like all other German Generals, hopes that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will soon issue the order to go ahead, General von Marwitz laid a satisfied emphasis upon the very heavy losses which the Russians suffered in the fighting against him.

His Chief of Staff mentioned that the Russian losses during the wild offensive, from the Pripiat to the Carpathians, are estimated to be 700,000 men. On General von Linsingen's front alone, the Russian losses amounted to 550,000. Of the positions on the Lipa, the correspondent says that they reminded him of the famous positions in the Argonne and seemed to him equally impregnable.

It is reported from Washington that the State Department protested to Britain against the interference with the official mail of the American Navy by the British censor at Vancouver.

Discussing the rapid growth of the German Economic Association for South and Central America, Berlin correspondents declare the German business men will make a determined effort to recover the lost ground in the Latin American markets after the war.

DENY BANA CAPTURED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, September 14.—On the Persian front, we blasted a part of the enemy's position. On September 12, our surprise fire caused considerable damage in the hostile camp and destroyed the enemy's artillery observation posts.

The report of the Russian headquarters mentions the occupation of Bana, in Persia. There is not a single Russian soldier in this village.

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DEEP GERMAN CAVES ARE DEADLY TRAPS

Sudden Advance By Gen. Haig
Near Thiepval Results In
Wholesale Captures

MANY KILLED WITH BOMBS

British Artillery, Massed Close
To The Front, Breaks
Up Counter-Attacks

By Frederick Palmer
(Special Correspondent of the Associated Press)

With the British armies in France, August 19 (via London, August 20.)—What two battalions did and how they did it was the most thrilling incident of the last twenty-four hours of sensational fighting from the Ancre to the Somme. The struggle went on in freakish August weather, with alternate cloudbursts and flashes of lightning, rainbows, and sunshine.

All along the line from the south of the Ancre the British left their trenches while the French were hard at it on their right. The time chosen was 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the big attacks of July 1 and 14 were in the early morning.

Two battalions were on the left with more guns to help them, probably, than any two battalions that ever made a charge. One hundred cannons were engaged in making a curtain of fire on their front while others were busy with other details of the staff plan. Nothing in the whole offensive was so dramatically staged or came off with greater success.

The Germans still held on in their old first line trenches, where their machine guns brought up from undestroyed dugouts held up the British on July 1, while the British right swung on this section as a pivot through Contalmaison and Pozieres to the summit of the ridge, burrowing forward as the guns blasted away.

Extraordinary German Defenses

Sharper and sharper grew the angle of the new British line to the old German first line, until on the map it looked impossible for troops to survive in such a salient. Nevertheless, the Germans stuck to those elaborate defenses of nearly two years preparation with dugouts thirty or forty feet under ground, revetted traverses, and every other detail of protection against all kinds of fire which army staffs can devise or labor can build.

Through galleries running from dugout to dugout the Germans had a subway for bringing up reliefs and food. They led a regular life. At night those not on guard went to bed in their cellar bunks as comfortably as in Pullmans, and during the day they played cards if not sent out into shell craters to snipe Britishers. They had their machine guns ready as before, should the British attempt to rush their homes.

Yesterday afternoon the British guns were pounding away as usual at this sector, which is caused the Leipzig Redoubt, when the British, thanks to a new system for aking care of machine guns and with a quick burst of artillery preparation covering their charge, appeared on the jump through the doors of their dugouts.

Through glasses they were visible to observers running about the maze of traverses like terriers searching for rat holes, their bayonets gleaming and puffs of smoke rising as they threw bombs.

In one capacious dugout, equipped with beds, tables and cupboards, six officers and 170 men surrendered in a body and were marched out after the manner of a crowd caught in a gambling house raid by the police. Some managed to escape from their

dugouts by underground galleries. Others who could not escape, though surrounded, tried to man their machine guns and were shot down. Still others fought to the death with bayonets and bombs. It is estimated the 2,000 Germans caught in this trap were accounted for by less than their own number.

Prisoners of Sturdy Type

When The Associated Press correspondent left Corps Headquarters, twelve German officers and 600 men had been brought in as prisoners, while more were being unearthed from their hiding places. The last of the small parties which held out with a ring of British around them, in brief, but ferocious sieges, were surrendering. They had hoped for a counter-attack to rescue them, but the British had foreseen this and met it with blasts from artillery and machine guns they had immediately put in position for that purpose.

The prisoners whom The Associated Press correspondent saw were of the Twenty-ninth Prussian Regiment and were of the sturdiest German soldier type, much superior to those of the Eleventh Division who became disorganized and surrendered freely in front of Pozieres recently. They looked well and their uniforms showed few of the usual effects of trench struggles. Some of them laughed over the manner in which they had been trapped and they were generally very happy, for they had heard what that happened to those who had tried to resist in such a hopeless situation.

Elsewhere, the story was of many trenches gained, with some lost, and relentless action throughout the night, the infantry laboring in the moist earth, fighting for the possession of water-logged shell craters, while the artillery kept at their work, hot gun barrels sizzling from the rain.

Once when the British troops, caught by machine gun fire, had to yield a position and found a counter-attack developing, twenty seconds after their S. O. S. signal to the artillery commander guns were trained on that counter-attack with a curtain of fire that sent it to cover.

Guillemont No Man's Land

In the center the British have pushed closer to Martinpuich and taken an orchard west of Delville Wood, but the hottest work probably was on the right. Here the Germans kept on reinforcing and their guns never forgot Longueval. If they have any extra ammunition they seem to turn it on the massed wreckage of that unfortunate village. The British are equally interested in making sure that no remaining bricks of Guillemont escape the attention of their artillery. Small bodies of British have been to Guillemont, but found it no place to remain in the face of the fire the Germans in turn concentrated on it. The Germans were insistent on keeping a stone quarry on the edge of the town, but after a hand-to-hand argument which lasted many hours the British took and kept it.

South of Guillemont the British were well forward of the village when aeroplane observers saw big forces of Germans moving forward in a counter-attack. There was another hurry call to the guns and they wiped out the first two lines of the advancing waves. The rest of the Germans took cover in a ravine. Following it, they debouched and under the protection of their artillery struck the French left, which remained in an angle of woods, forcing the British to yield some of the ground taken.

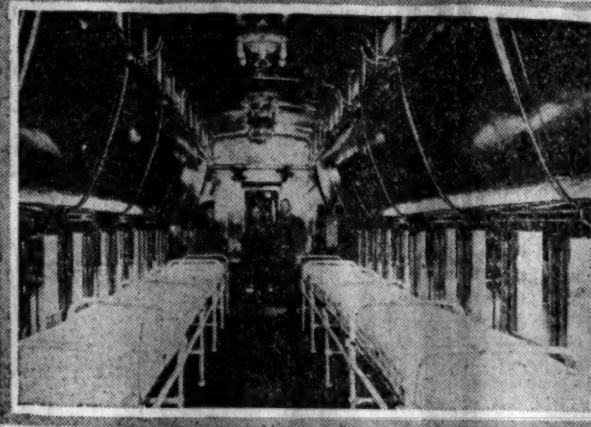
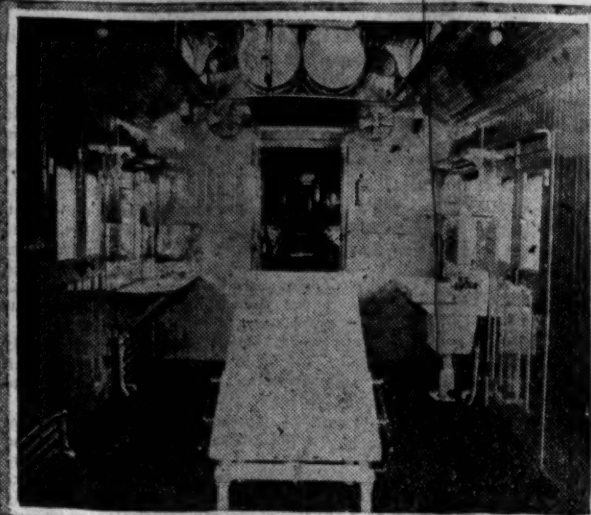
Looking at the trench map at headquarters, it seems that the British now have Guillemont pretty well in the

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First U. S. Army Hospital Train



TOP: INTERIOR OF SURGICAL CAR. BELOW: INTERIOR OF COT CAR. (INTL. FILM SERVICE)

A fully equipped hospital train, the first ever used by the United States government, has left Chicago for the Mexican border. The cars were built and equipped by the Pullman Company, which is renting them to the government, which has an option of buying them if satisfactory. The train consists of ten coaches and is said to be as well equipped as any trains now in use in Europe. One of the cars is a first aid, or surgical car, in which there is a completely equipped operating room. There are six cars for patients, one standard Pullman, a combination baggage and library car and a kitchen. The cars for the patients contain nine steel cots on the floor and nine upper berths, on each side as in a regular Pullman car. This gives a total capacity of 36 patients to the car.

H.C. BROWNLEE FOUND DEAD IN TOKIO HOME

Business Manager of Japan Advertiser Succumbs to Congestion of Brain

Tokio, September 18.—The Advertiser announces the death of Mr. H. C. Brownlee, business manager of that journal, which occurred with painful suddenness in his home at 32 O-Sancho, Yotsuya, Thursday evening.

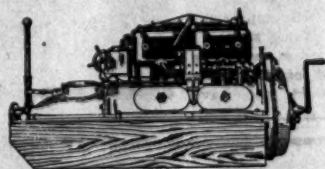
Mr. Brownlee had been in excellent health until three days ago. Feeling slightly out of sorts he did not go out to business on Wednesday or Thursday, but he was not confined to bed, and regarded his illness as a mere passing indisposition. He had arranged to be at his office yesterday as usual.

Thursday night about 10 o'clock he took a bath, and apparently died immediately after he returned to his room, for when the maids entered it some time later they found him seated on a chair, with his head resting on his arms, and quite dead. The cause of death was certified as congestion of the brain.

GEN. AOKI'S BIG PAY

Tokio, September 16.—It was learned yesterday that the appointment of Lieutenant General Aoki of Japan as high military adviser to the Chinese government has been confirmed at an annual salary of 45,000 yen. His term of service is to be three years.

Scripps Marine Engines



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JAPANESE PROMOTERS OF NEW STEEL WORKS

Eighty Business Leaders Meet
To Discuss Oriental Steel
Company

LISTEN TO SHIBUSAWA

No Government Competition
Feared, Says Engineer—
Prospectus Is Given

Tokio, September 16.—About eighty business men of Tokio, Osaka and other big cities of Japan, representing important interests, met at the Tokio Chamber of Commerce yesterday as promoters of the Oriental Steel Company, of Toyo Seitetsu Kaisha, a proposed Yen 25,000,000 concern. After reports by Baron Shibusawa and Doctor Hattori, chief engineer of the Government Iron Works at Yawata, a committee of twenty-five members was appointed to take charge of the inauguration of the company.

Among the committee members are: Baron Shibusawa, Baron Go, Baron Kondo, Baron Fujita, Mr. Kuhara, Mr. Shintaro Ohashi, Mr. Kojiro Matsukata, Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, Mr. Raits Fujiyama, Mr. Tetsukichi Kurachi, and Mr. Buyei Nakano. The committee had its first meeting immediately after the adjournment of the large meeting.

Talking before the eighty promoters, Baron Shibusawa spoke of the objects and history of the plans for the company. Doctor Hattori outlined the plans, supplying some details about the supply of iron. He said that there would not be competition between the Government plant and the new company, because the Government plant is devoted to undertakings too large for a private concern, such as the Oriental Steel Works. Besides, he said, the authorities of the Government works had assured the promoters of the new plan that they would assist in supplying engineers and workmen for the projected works.

A translation of the prospectus of the company follows:

1. With a capital of 25,000,000 yen, the company aims at producing annually 170,000 tons of pig iron and 150,000 tons of steel.

2. With iron ore from the Taichun mine in Anhui, China, and also from mines in Korea and other places, the company will produce pig iron, from which steel articles, not exceeding 5 inches in dimensions or steel plates not more than half an inch in thickness will be produced. These are in good demand in Japan at present and are easy to make.

3. Coke will be obtained from Chikuhon coal similar in quality to the Futase coal in use in the Yawata

Iron Works mixed with Kaiping or Fenchifu coal.

4. In the arrangement of the works, safety has been insured avoiding the new but dangerous plan. All the plans are based upon the experiences in the Yawata Iron Works with a few improvements.

5. The completion of the works will require three years.

6. Capital expenditure necessary to bring the concern to the productive stage is estimated at 18,680,000 yen. In case of failure to obtaining exemption of import duty amounting to 2,200,000 yen (18 per cent) for the imported machinery and materials the above sum will be increased to 20,880,000 yen.

7. One-fourth of the above 18,680,000 yen will be expended in the first year, half the amount in the second year and another one-fourth in the third year.

8. Subscription to capital are due as follows:
On establishment, one-fourth 6,250,000 yen; beginning of the second year 6,250,000 yen; second half of the second year, 6,250,000 yen; beginning of the third year, 6,250,000 yen. After half the capital has been paid

up the company may issue debentures or loans for working expenditure, the subscription for the remaining half of the capital being indefinitely postponed. Dividends for capital are estimated as follows:

1. Five per cent on paid up capital during the first three years.

2. Seven per cent on the first working year, when the output is half the capacity of the works.

3. Three-fourths the expected output will be manufactured in the second year which will allow of 8 per cent dividend.

4. In and after the third year, the whole 150,000 tons will be produced, yielding a net profit of 3,468,000 yen with the 10 per cent dividend for the capital.

The company's shares number 500,000 in all, each worth 50 yen.

GERMANS DEAD 832,000

London, September 11.—The total German casualties since the beginning of the war, as published in an official German report, have been 3,376,134, including 832,000 dead. The casualties during the month of August were 240,957.—Asahi

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News and Views in the World of Books

Feminism

The Rising Tide. By Margaret Deland. Illustrated by F. Walter Taylor. New York: Harper and Brothers.

The significance of Mrs. Deland's title for her new novel is to be found in the "rising tide" of feminist ideas which have swept many women away from their old moorings. Her heroine, Frederica Payton, known to her friends as "Freddy," and "Old Fred," is a striking and interesting example of the far reaches to which that tide can carry a young woman who gives herself up to its full force. Mrs. Deland breaks violently with one of the time-honored traditions of fiction and makes her heroine plain. Frederica is told also several times in the course of the story that she has no "charm." It is an inkling of her character that this does not disturb her in the least. She makes a light and ready reply and goes on with her own plans and activities. Mrs. Deland speaks, when Freddy first comes on the scene, of her "wolfish, unhumorous young face, pathetic with its hunger for life," and later on gives this description of her:

"She was plain, but she had one of those primitive faces which, while sometimes actually ugly, are, under the stress of certain emotions, extraordinarily handsome. She was never pretty; there was too much thought in the jutting lines of her brow and chin, and her cheeks, smudged sometimes with red, sometimes rigidly pale, had no dimpling suggestion of a smile. Her gray, unhumorous eyes held one by their naked direct gaze, even while a bludgeonlike truthfulness of speech made her hearers wince away from her."

The scene of the story is in a city somewhere in the eastern part of the Ohio Valley, a city with wealth and poverty and social castes, working-women's problems, suffrage parades, and old-fashioned ideas. Frederica's father had been a man of abilities, commercial power, and ruthless selfishness, and he had left to wife and daughter plenty of money and an unloved memory. The daughter did not hesitate to voice her scornful opinion of him when she felt that the demands of truth made it necessary for her to speak, but the mother kept his silk hat always hanging on the hatrack and held nervous guard over her tongue lest her daughter's truth-speaking should some time trick her into admission of her long years of unhappiness.

It is the old, old tale, as old as humanity, of "fathers and sons," which the twentieth century has feminized into "mothers and daughters." The old tale of cross-purposes between the older and the younger generation, of cast-off ideals, of forward looking young eyes and backward looking old ones. Frederica knows that she has brains and she wants to use them; she has as much energy as an engine under full head of steam and she is eager to do something with it. She considers her mother and her aunt and various other women of her acquaintance parasites and tells them so. And at the opening of the story she shocks most of her little circle of relatives and friends by opening a real estate office. When they tell her that men like this and that in women and do not like women to do this or that she answers unconcernedly that she doesn't care what they like. She smokes cigarettes, sits on tables and desks, uses much slang, and talks straightforwardly to men and women alike with not the least self-consciousness about the single standard of morals and the need of a law requiring health certificates of men before they can be married. She belongs in the most select social circles of her city, and they are constantly buzzing with stories of what Freddy has said or done. But Freddy does not care a copper—she herself would say a "damn," if she did not use a stronger word—what any one else says or thinks of her conduct as long as it conforms to her own standards of truth-speaking, being square, not playing the hypocrite, and being always a "good sport."

Frederica is a gallant young figure, pathetic because she does not realize her own crudity, irritating because of her impenetrable egotism, repellent because she is hard and selfish, but yet always a gallant figure, a figure that interests and inspires tenderness because she is so young and brave and eager eyed and avid of life. She is a wild young rebel upon whom the constant talk of her relatives about her duties inside the four walls of her home makes no impression. But she is quite ready to do no end of disagreeable things, even going to jail—which

she finds an interesting experience—if she thinks that she can thereby better the lot of the women workers in a factory.

She takes great pride in being able to meet and talk with her men friends as if she were "another man," and the one complimentary speech which she remembers with the greatest pleasure is that of Howard Maitland, who tells her that he would rather talk with her than with any man he knew. But when he wants to get a sympathetic response to his interest in conchology he goes to Frederica's pretty cousin, Laura, who frankly admits that she has neither brains nor "and," but greatly admires her relative's endowments in both of these qualities. Frederica recognizes within herself a growing restlessness of vision concerning Howard and with exultant heart plunges on, quite sure that under her influence he will cast aside the despised conchology and throw himself into work for suffrage, or politics, or social betterment, or something worth while. And her awakening to many things does not come until, in the exercise of what she is thoroughly convinced is her infallible right, she proposes to him. (That gives him some difficult minutes, but he finally makes her understand that he does not care for her in that way.)

Afterward it is Frederica who has the bad time, and in her shame and wounded pride she thinks out for herself a good many things and discovers that underneath the advice and conventional chidings and small-minded precepts which formerly she had despised and ignored there lurk biological and sociological truths that are really worth thinking about.

Mrs. Deland's hand is often a bit heavy in her depiction of character, especially when she intends her story to point a moral, for then her people must serve her didactic purpose, whether or not they lead logical and consistent lives. In this novel her theme seems to be that, no matter how much men and women may frolic upon a "rising tide" and amuse themselves with the seaweed it carries, when it comes to the important affairs of their personal lives they plunge through and set their feet firmly upon the same solid old earth.

And, intent upon her purpose of bringing out strongly Howard Maitland's reaction to first principles, she neglects to make plausible his long devotion to Frederica. He is not really interested in the questions that absorb her, he does not read the books and pamphlets she sends him while he is away in the Philippines, and his part in their conversations is mainly confined to such sympathetic remarks as "You bet" and "Bully." Frederica's mother and her Aunt Bessie, illustrating in their ideas the old-fashioned conception of womanly sweetness and charm, are drawn with a rather heavy hand, and the placid cow-likeness of such intellects as they are credited with is made unnecessarily emphatic. The author in her endeavor to bring out the contrast between the old and the new has made it so violent that it loses convincingness. The reader's sympathies fly at once to Frederica when her mother appears on the scene.

The same violence of contrast appears in two elderly maiden sisters, to one of whom, Miss Eliza Graham, the author has given some attractive touches in the slight and sketchy outline of her occasional appearances. She is 70 years old and has the look of "a frayed eagle." For she also would have been one of the rebels if rebellion had been possible when she was young. But she can understand the rebels, such as Frederica, now. Their freedom, she says, has gone to their heads, like "champagne on empty stomachs."

Another old character, as subtly portrayed as any in the book, is Frederica's grandmother, a terrible old woman who wants to be thought young and will not allow death to be mentioned in her presence—although Frederica, of course, insists upon speaking of it to her whenever possible. But she can recognize and give a word of grudging, selfish praise to the courage and intellect of her granddaughter, however much she disapproves of her heedlessness about possible husbands.

Almost every one in the book talks more or less for or against woman suffrage and woman's freedom and other phases of feminism or philosophizes over those questions. Mrs. Deland also does some philosophizing marked by good sense, the ability to see both sides of the question, and the desire to give each side its due weight. But, after all, it is Frederica who is the book, Freddy, the most modern of girls, and one of the best portrayals of the extreme type of feminist young women that has yet

appeared in fiction. Will Mrs. Deland some day write a sequel and tell us how her marriage with Arthur Western turns out? For the reader cannot view with entire confidence in the outcome the vivid Frederica's mating with a man twenty years her senior, for whom her feeling evident, ly does not touch the depths of her heart, notwithstanding his love and sympathetic understanding of her.

MY DAYS AND DREAMS

My Days and Dreams: Being Autobiographical Notes. By Edward Carpenter. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.25 Gold.

Mr. Edward Carpenter is now 72 years old. He has gathered together autobiographical notes written at various periods, and published them in a large book, illustrated with five portraits of himself and pictures of his friends and relatives.

Although Mr. Carpenter's writings and speeches have had little effect upon the society of which he has been so loud a critic, nevertheless this book of reminiscences is not without its significance. It has a certain historical importance in that Mr. Carpenter has been from time to time associated with radicals and "advanced thinkers" of different sorts, of whom some, like William Morris and Bernard Shaw, deserve the world's attention because of their contributions to literature, and others, like Annie Besant and Anna Kingsford, have plagued the world's curiosity by their picturesque personalities.

The book is of importance as a psychological study because of the extraordinary way in which Mr. Carpenter narrates events in his life which most men would gladly conceal. He tells of unusual propensities in which he has taken a leading part, of strange speeches and strange acts, with what his friends will call engaging frankness and others gross and shameless egotism.

After his graduation from Cambridge University, Mr. Carpenter was for a time a clergyman of the Established Church of England, being curate of St. Edward's Church, of which F. D. Maurice was vicar. During the time that Mr. Carpenter was a clergyman, it was his custom to spend his Sunday evenings after church at a club of students and Fellows of Cambridge. At this club, Mazzini's "Duty of Man" was read aloud, and the presiding genius was W. K. Clifford. Mr. Carpenter speaks enthusiastically of Clifford's "satyr-like face, tender heart, wonderfully suggestive, paradoxical manner of conversation, and blasphemous treatment of the existing gods."

With one exception, Mr. Carpenter tells us women have not influenced his life. This one exception was a woman whom he calls "Olivia." She was about 50 when he came under her spell, and he was about 25. Here is his description of her: "Married, but separated from her husband; artistic to the finger tips; brought up in Italy and loving the South; hating everything British and philistine and commercial; detecting the Bible and religion, she had fought her way through social odium and disability, and then through severe illness and suffering, till she was but the wreck (she used to say) of her former self."

In 1874 Mr. Carpenter began a series of lectures under the auspices of the University Extension Lecturing Scheme in Leeds, Halifax, and Skipton. In April, 1877, he visited the United States. There he met Whitman, but he says little about the poet in this book, referring the reader to his book, "Days With Walt Whitman." Emerson he found "very charming and friendly." He says of him:

"His conversation generally seemed very literary in character, and I could not get him to express any views or ideas about America's place and progress. When I spoke of Walt Whitman he made an odd, whinnying sound: 'Well, I thought he had some merit at one time; there was a good deal of promise in the first edition; but he is a wayward, fanciful man. I saw him in New York and asked him to dine at my hotel. He shouted for a tin mug for his beer. Then he had a noisy, fire-engine society. And he took me there and was like a boy over it, as if there had never been such a thing before.'"

Mr. Carpenter tells us that Oliver Wendell Holmes did not please him so well. He describes him as "a good-natured little spiteful creature, one might say, with shovel underlip and bright gray-blue eyes under a low brow; a dapper, active man of 70—his vanity qualified by geniality and humor."

In the fourth chapter of his book Mr. Carpenter tells of his own mental and physical state, and develops

those unpleasant theories as to the "Uranian temperament" which are the subject of several of his books and pamphlets. In the fifth he tells of his conversion to vegetarianism, and of his settling down in the hamlet of Bradway, near Sheffield, with Albert Fearnough, a mechanic of radical tendencies, whose acquaintance Mr. Carpenter had made at one of his lectures. Here it was that he wrote "Towards Democracy," and engaged in various sorts of manual labor.

In 1883 Mr. Carpenter delivered what he calls his "first semi-socialistic lecture." Then he got in touch with the Social-Democratic Federation, and made the acquaintance of William Morris, John Burns, and other radical leaders.

In 1884 Mr. Carpenter again crossed the Atlantic, this time coming to the United States as a steamer passenger on the City of Berlin. He visited Whitman, and other people in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, but the days to which he looks back with most pleasure were spent at the insane asylum at London, Ontario, with Dr. Bucke.

One friend, of whom Mr. Carpenter writes at length, is Edward J. Trevelyan, the friend of Shelley and Byron. He writes of him:

"I found him at the house which he was then occupying in Pelham Crescent, S. W.—No. 7. I think—a quiet old man, of about 87 or 88, rugged to a degree, with sunken eyes and projecting cheekbones, but with a strange gleam of fire about him even at that age—not unlike some semi-extinct volcano—and the appearance of what had once been a rather massive and powerful frame. He was sitting in a high chair near the fire, with a pile of books on the floor beside him. You are interested in Shelley? he said. And then, without waiting for a reply: He was our greatest poet since Shakespeare. And then: He couldn't have been the poet he was if he had not been an atheist."

WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS

Reveries over Childhood and youth. By William Butler Yeats. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2. Gold.

While reading this book one realizes that close acquaintance with the boy Yeats, serves to make a clearer mental picture of the man. The volume, written in charming simplicity, records fragmentary memories of the sensitive, imaginative youth of the Irish poet.

He was a lonely child with queer fancies. He writes of, "having prayed for several days that I might die, I had begun to be afraid that I was dying and prayed that I might live. There was no reason for my unhappiness." His grandfather, a stern, silent seaman of matchless courage, was greatly feared by the little boy. The child was taught to read by his father as a penance for not going to church. This occurred later than most children learn to read; but he must have made up very quickly for the delay, for he soon amused himself by reading in a many-volumed encyclopedia. He was a religious child, whose religion was connected with clouds and "cloudy glimpses of luminous sky, perhaps because of some Bible picture of God's speaking to Abraham, or the like. At least I can remember the slight moving me to tears."

A gentle mother, with her tales of Sligo, her anxiety about money matters, and her complete absorption in her children and husband, made life easy for the father, who was an artist of such humility that he scraped most of his pictures away. Among his friends was Dowden, who read to them some chapters of the unpublished "Life of Shelley." Yeats says:

"I was chilled, however, when he explained that he had lost his liking for Shelley and would not have

written it but for an old promise to the Shelley family."

The elder Yeats had a great influence over the boy, who also studied to be an artist. Much of the color in his writing is evidently a result of this early training. Through the book runs the love of beauty, the imagery and growing mysticism that contributes to the work of the poet. Tales of ghosts, and spirits and supernatural beings he heard from the old women in the village, and they became a part of his being. At one time he persuaded himself that he had a passion for the dawn; "and this passion, thought mainly historic like a child's play, an ambitious game, had moments of sincerity. Years afterward when I had finished 'The Wanderings of Oisín,' dissatisfied with its yellow and its dull green, and with all that overcharged color inherited from the romantic movement, I deliberately sought out an impression as of cold light and tumbling clouds. . . . It is a natural conviction for a painter's son to believe that there may be a landscape symbolical of some spiritual condition that awakens a hunger such as cats feel for valerian."

As a study in child psychology, as

a contribution to the literature of beauty, and as a key to Irish poets well as to the one man, Yeats's "Reveries Over Childhood and Youth" is a delightfully satisfying volume.

TSAI AO IN JAPAN

Tokio, September 13.—General Tsal Ao, the man who headed the beginnings of the uprising against Yuan Shih-kai in Yunnan, arrived at Kobe yesterday on the O. S. K. liner Fushimi Maru, and will sail from Kobe for Moji on the Hongkong Maru today. General Tsal Ao is going to Fukuoka, in Kyushu, to undergo an operation in the University Hospital there.

3 JAPANESE SHIPS SOLD

Tokio, September 16.—Three more Japanese vessels have been sold to foreign firms. The Shingo Maru, 3,519 tons, belonging to Kishimoto and Company, was sold yesterday to Macdonald and Company, in Manila, for 100,000 yen. The vessel will be transferred next month.

The Meikai Maru, a new ship of 3,185 tons, owned by the Meiji Transport Company, has been purchased by a British firm for £205,000. Another vessel, the Temiya Maru, 2,946 tons, belonging to Mr. Yamaji, has been sold to the same firm for £105,000. Besides these four vessels, the Total Maru, Yeakul Maru, Kibune Maru and Yoya Maru have already been sold to foreign firms.

34 NEW JAPANESE SHIPS

119,000 Tons Added During The Last Eight Months

Tokio, September 16.—According to an investigation carried out by the Department of Communications, the total number of vessels launched in Japan during the past eight months was thirty-four with a total tonnage of 119,944. The details are as follows:

Months	vessels	Tonnage
January.....	5	16,962
February.....	2	10,485
March.....	6	26,876
April.....	3	8,538
May.....	4	9,822
June.....	5	11,888
July.....	5	19,040
August.....	4	16,232
Total.....	34	119,944

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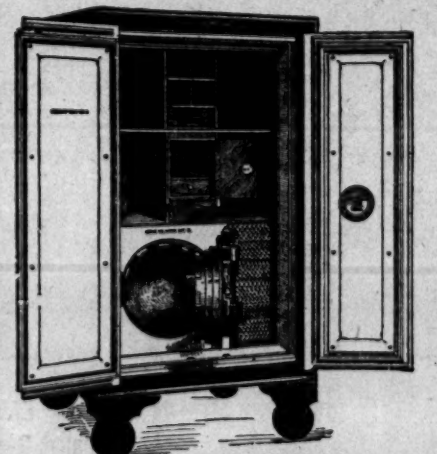
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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

BROOKLYNS CHAMPIONS!
WIN DECIDING CONTESTFlagship Clinches the Victory
In Seventh When Kulp's
Arm Tires

Hats off to the Brooklyn! They are the 1916 champions of the United States Asiatic Fleet!

The deciding game was won by the flagship yesterday, 10 to 2, before a capacity crowd of spectators, many of whom had to stand throughout the game. Interest was so keen that many homes declared a half-holiday, even the stock exchange voting to quit for the afternoon. The game was a hard fought and most interesting contest up to the awful seventh, when Brooklyn bagged seven runs. That inning even, was hard fought because the aggressors were pulling for a big safe lead and their opponents were fighting tooth and nail to stop the fearful onslaught.

Up to the fateful seventh the game was of the see-saw variety. Flotilla drew first blood by scoring Lenhoff through a base on balls and two errors. This lead was maintained until the fifth, when Brenner started things by hitting safely to center. Rosenberger sacrificed him to second. Leatherby died out and then Eysinger, the Captain of the Brooklyn, came up. After whiffing at two of Kulp's spitters he hit one a healthy swat and sent it far over Foley's head almost into the golf club. By that time it certainly looked like a golf ball too. Brenner of course romped home with the tying run.

In the sixth, Brooklyn came back for more. Haggerty drew a pass, McGrath was hit by the pitcher, and Sellers got on through an error by Stuart which scored Haggerty. Sellers scored a moment later on Brenner's second hit, putting the score 3 to 1 in Brooklyn's favor.

The Flotilla men got one in their half of the seventh, and then Brooklyn started the Big Push. Kulp showed the effects of his grand pitching on two successive days and began to get wild. Leatherby and Eysinger got bases on balls and Daniels hit to left, scoring both men. Haggerty followed with a hit, and Kulp gave his third base on balls for that inning to McGrath. While he was in the act of serving to Sellers his captain called for Laughlin to take his place.

When Kulp left the box he got applause for the fans appreciated that he had given them three exhibitions of high class pitching. There was no stopping those greedy flagships. Sellers pounded Laughlin's very first ball safely to center field scoring Haggerty. Heubel got on through an error (another one of Stuart's soft, lady-like throws to first after a beautiful pick-up). Then Brenner came through with his third hit of the afternoon scoring McGrath and Sellers. Nor was this all. Rosenberger got on through a fielder's choice, stole second and scored on another hit by Eysinger. When the latter was caught stealing the band struck up a lively tune and the coolie attached a tin figure 7 to the score board, which ended the scoring for the day.

Rosenberger was not as good as on Monday but he was effective. He struck out fewer men but his opponents got only four safe hits. Considering that he had only one rest day between these two games it was a wonderful exhibition.

The series as a whole has been the most interesting seen here in many a day. In passing around the compliments the weather man should not be forgotten. Five consecutive days of wonderful baseball weather is going some.

The management and the fans have been most appreciative of the umpiring done by Messrs. Wilhoit and Holliday. They have been prompt and faithful and exceedingly fair. The games have been practically free from wrangling. Stephenson also did a good job behind the bat yesterday. Nor should the fact be overlooked that Mr. Barnes Moss has been faithfully behind the official score-book at every game so that both sides should have the benefit of one man's judgment on every play. The whole job of officiating has been most efficiently done to the great satisfaction of everybody.

The Flotilla-All-Shanghai argument is to be staged Saturday next at 3 p.m. The Shanghai Squad is working out daily now.

Yesterday's official score:

Flotilla AB R H P O A E

Lebeuge, 3b. 4 0 0 1 1 0

Stuart, 2b. 3 0 1 7 1 1

Roll, ss. 4 0 1 1 6 0

Portuguese Company, S. V. C.

The result of the drawing for the Ladies Prize is as follows:

Ladies	Competitors
Miss Irene Azevedo	Private E. M. Carlon
Miss Barbara Gutierrez	Private Antonio Gutierrez
Miss Teresa Diniz	Private Johannes Britto
Miss Tere Pereira	Private Fortunato Laz
Miss Lily Rosario	Corporal Manoel Leitao
Mrs. Almira da Silva	Sergeant J. Canavaro
Miss Marie Simoes	Corporal Eduardo Leitao
Miss Amalia Barradas	Bugler Vicente Pereira
Miss Maria Diniz	Private Fernando Carlon
Miss Josefa Gutierrez	Private Carlos Rocha
Miss Carmen Britto	Private Francisco Silva
Mrs. Braulta Vital	Private E. M. Carlon, Jr.
Miss Lily Remedios	Private Jose Campos
Miss Carmen de Souza	L-Corporal Mathias Campos
Miss Elvira Remedios	Captain A. M. Diniz
Miss Lydia Souza	Private Carlos Lubeck
Mrs. Marie Martins d'Oliveira	Private Jose Baptista
Mrs. Marie Costa	Corporal Adelino Diniz
Mrs. Sara Diniz	Private Jose Figueiredo
Mrs. Bertha Lemos	Private Arnaldo Collaco
Mrs. Francisca Costa	Private Joao Rozario
Mrs. Francisca Diniz	Lieutenant Daniel Gutierrez
Miss Lily Souza	L-Corporal Victor Remedios
Miss Emily Pereira	Private Francisco Siqueira
Mrs. Flavia Pereira	L-Corporal Augusto Braga
Mrs. Maria Marques da Silva	Private Filomeno Cruz
Miss Maria Remedios	Private Sebastiao Xavier
Mrs. Josephine Collaco	Private Raymundo Collaco
Mrs. Lydia Remedios	Private Brazito Roberts
Miss Helena Noronha	Private Borgias Vieira
Miss Lucille Roberts	Private Plinio Silva
Mrs. Maria Augusta Cruz	Signaller Marcos Baptista
Mrs. Irene Rozario	Private Carlos Souza
Mrs. Laura Diniz	Private Fred Gutierrez
Miss Maria Azevedo	Private Leonio Platos
Miss Carmen Souza	Sergeant Lino Costa
Miss Adozinda Lemos	Lieutenant E. Carneiro
Miss Sophie Correa	Signaller Francisco Diniz
Miss Ladislau Maher	Private Artur Leitao
Mrs. Anna da Caldas	Private Antonio d'Almeida
Mrs. Jane Britto	Corporal Jose d'Almeida
Miss Angelina Gutierrez	Private Carlos Sequeira
Mrs. Mary Marques Souza	Private Jose Pereira
Mrs. Margarida Gutierrez	Private Augusto Braga
Mrs. Maria Vital	Private Francisco Guedes
Miss Maria Emilia Jorge	Private Victor Machado
Mrs. Angelina Collins	Sergeant Heleno Fernandes
Miss Marie Roza	Private Jose Diniz
Mrs. Florinda Marcel	Q. M. Sgt. Conrado Maher
Mrs. Florinda Osorio	Private Alberto Simoes
Miss Marguerite Diniz	Private Willie Osorio

2nd Drawing

Mrs. Tatiana Maher	Sergeant Heleno Fernandes
Miss Rose Machado	Corporal Leitao
Miss Catherine Collaco	Private Carlos Lubeck
Miss Kriehilda Pereira	Private Joao Rozario
Mrs. Francisca Carneiro	L-Corporal Augusto Braga
Miss Carmelita Carlon	Private Plinio Silva
Miss Maria P. Remedios	Private Fred Gutierrez
Mrs. Maria Augusta Marques Silva	Private Carlos Sequeira
Mrs. Leonor dos Remedios	Private Victor Machado

Competitors are reminded that firing will commence at 6.30 a.m. tomorrow.

Lawn Tennis

Singles Championship

In the second round of the above championship, J. S. McEachran has defeated J. L. Wade by 6-4 and 6-1.

The other matches to be played in this round are:-

C. Knight v. R. Canavaro.
P. H. Prevost v. S. Kashio.
W. P. Roberts v. J. Elmore.

S.C.C. Tournament

Entries for the American tennis tournament will close next Monday according to a notification sent out yesterday by the secretary of the Shanghai Cricket Club. The courts will be reserved for the Lawn Tennis Association today.

Charity Match Today

Today should see a very evenly contested tennis game on the S.C.C. ground, when Mr. S. E. Green champion of Hongkong, will meet Shanghai's champion, Mr. J. S. McEachran. Mr. Green has been putting in hard practice on the S.R.C. courts, and apparently is in his best form. Many of the Recs stars have been playing with him, and he has shown them many a fine stroke. He plays a steady and forceful game throughout. Mr. McEachran is also in tip-top form.

Mr. Green is an old hand at tennis, and has been contesting in the finals of the Hongkong Singles Championship for many seasons past. The best out of five sets will be the winner, and admission to the ground will be \$1.00, payable at the gate, the receipts going to charity. Mr. E. G. Norman will umpire.

Pte. HALL, AMERICAN CO.,
WINS THE ARETHUSA CUP

Five Highest Scorers Are Americans; Dr. S. A. Ransom Captures Another Cup

Pte. C. L. Hall, American Co., S.V.C., is this year's winner of the Arethusa Cup Competition. The annual competition took place on Tuesday, 19th instant, in the morning and in the afternoon. There were 69 competitors out of 74 entries. Technically the weather was described as "fine," the wind being very slight in the morning although stronger in the afternoon while, though generally sunny, the light was just a trifle variable, being dull one moment and bright the next. One sighting and 7 scoring shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards were that of C. L. Hall, who, with a fine score of 98 secured the cup. R. F. Ford of the U.S.S. Wilmington was second with 97; C. A. Plambeck and S. A. Ransom had 96 each; W. E. Sauer 95 and A. G. White 94. The winner, and the five highest scorers were Americans and were competing with the Springfield rifle (except Sauer). H. Smith and A. G. White of the U.S. Navy, scored possibly at 500 and 600 yards. The thanks of the Association are due to Lt. W. C. Powers Jr. of the U.S.S. Brooklyn for providing details for duty.

The following are the results:-

Names	200	500	600
Hall, C. L.	32	32	32=98
Ford, R. F.	32	32	32=97
Plambeck, G. A.	31	32	32=96
Ransom, S. A.	31	32	32=96
Sauer, W. E.	31	32	32=95
White, A. G.	31	32	32=94
Wells, R. W.	27	34	32=93
Crighton, A. C.	30	31	32=93
Rasmussen, O.	31	30	32=93
Thomson, C. E. M.	30	31	31=92
McKelvie, K.	30	32	30=92
Smith, H.	28	35	29=92
Hykes, R. K.	29	31	31=91
Rutherford, C.	28	34	29=91
Neumann, E.	30	32	29=91
Welleman, W.	30	32	29=91
Powers, Jr. W. C.	28	29	29=89
Bonichi, F.	28	29	29=89
Pennywitt, J.	30	29	30=89
Kodaira, H.	30	29	29=88
Bowdoy, G. H.	30	31	27=88
Watanabe, T.	31	30	27=88
Smith, W. G.	30	26	31=87
Lesko, C.	28	28	30=86
Adamson, A. Q.	30	28	28=86
Casteel, J.	29	28	29=86
Ilbert, O. L.	27	31	28=86
Collaco, A. M.	27	29	29=86
Woo, G. Y.	30	27	28=85
Brodie, N. C.	26	29	28=84
Nelson, L.	28	29	27=84
Britton, T. C.	27	26	31=83
Sinclair, J.	26	29	28=83
Clancy, T.	31	30	31=82
Paden, A. C.	26	30	26=82
Davis, H. N.	31	28	28=82
Bahr, P. O.	30	28	28=81
Glover, C. W.	26	28	27=81
Inouye, S.	26	31	28=80
Matsuno, D.	22	26	29=77
White, C. H.	26	24	27=77
Fairbairn, W.	28	26	25=77
Watanabe, G.	23	31	23=77
Swan, A. H.	27	22	27=76
Carter, W. R.	26	25	25=76
Hori, Y.	26	24	26=76
Schmidt, F. J.	23	20	27=75
Okai, N.	19	30	26=75
Rozario, J. S.	23	25	26=74
Senters, R.	24	25	25=74
Lambert, H. W.	26	25	23=74
Iljima, M.	25	26	22=74

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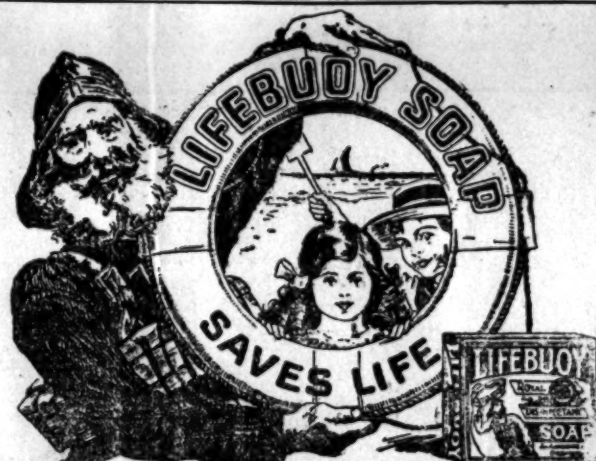
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WEATHER

The typhoon is recurring northwards.
Rough weather around the Loo-
choos. Normal monsoon along
our coasts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916

Will There Be a Long Peace?

(New York Sun)

IN his graphic way Mr. David Lloyd George remarks that "the slippers are gripping and before long we shall hear the crack," and he adds: "I say that we shall see that there will not be another war in our day." When Mr. Lloyd George describes the great sacrifices the British people have made, "four millions of young manhood" set in the front of battle or waiting for the call, the neutral world cries: "Magnificent!" But whether there will be another war in our day after peace is made at London or Berlin depends a good deal upon the attitude of the victors not only toward their late enemies in the field but toward questions of trade and economics as they affect the world generally in the East as well as in the West.

Today Great Britain on the one side and Germany on the other are preparing to capture the lion's share of the trade of the world. With the provision Mr. Hughes has forewarned his audiences in the West. America must be efficient or suffer in the competition. But that may not be the worst. When one considers that the victors as well as the vanquished will have lost treasure which it took them a generation to accumulate, competition in trade may well become aggression, vested rights being brushed aside.

The great nations of Europe have been war mad for two years, and so it will be to the end of the conflict. With the return of peace the conquering allies will become money mad, and in such a frenzy there may be quarrels about tariff, about treaties and even about coveted territory. Will they readily submit to arbitration? Commanding great armies and fleets, they will certainly not be inclined to do so. There is no fiercer competition than the struggle to live. Economically all Europe will be fighting hard for its bread and butter. Anything that looks like interference, even if it be the assertion of a right that in halcyon days would not have been contested, will be resented.

Now the application of all this is that if the victors of Armageddon, who will straightway enter upon an industrial war to recoup their losses, the defeated being too poor to pay an indemnity, are not content to play fair and recognize the rights and interests of their commercial rivals peace will not endure long. A nation ruthless in war may be ruthless in the strife of trade when it needs the money and finds itself in a position of advantage. A nation that has crippled a rival in trade may assume that a victory on the battle field entitles it to the lion's share of the world's business. In either case competitors will have to be wary and resolute, or danger will loom ahead.

The titanic struggle that now convulses Europe should make war odious as long as man is a thinking creature who has a soul, but we very much fear that after the blood letting is over it will be just as necessary as ever for the United States, or any other nation, to be ready to defend its interests by force if arbitration is refused.

The Fortunate Filipinos

(New York Sun)

WHEN the conference agreement upon the Philippine bill was reported to the Senate Mr. Phelan of California took up a strategic position in the main aisle and made the

announcement that the delegate from the Philippines had just told him that "this action is of greater importance to the Philippine people than anything that has happened in 350 years of the existence of that nation."

The bill to be sent to President Wilson will give the Filipinos self-government qualified only by solicited consideration for their welfare. There will be an end to the commission. The people will elect both branches of their legislature, the Senate as well as the House of Representatives. No less than 600,000 voters are to be added to the electorate—there are but 200,000 now. Subject to oversight by the American President and Congress of legislation dealing with the currency, immigration and the tariff, the Filipinos will make their own laws. The United States will see that they have the gold standard, and that they shall not be swamped by unsympathetic and designing alien races. The Filipinos may regard the American Governor-General, who will remain, as an incubation, but his power to interfere with them will be restricted. They need give no concern to a foreign enemy, for it will be incumbent upon the United States to protect them with its military forces.

As to the preamble to the bill, which solemnly sets forth that it has always been the intention of the United States to grant the islands independence when a stable government has been established, why should a practical Filipino who knows the history of the islands, and something about international relations in the Far East, bother his head about the matter? Under the new act he will enjoy all the advantages of independent government without incurring the responsibility of maintaining an army and navy to preserve them. The sovereign United States will look after his currency, the exclusion of objectionable aliens, and the general welfare of the islands, while if famine or epidemic threaten the people Uncle Sam will come to their aid with a well filled pocket-book.

And now comes a generous and beneficent plan of self-government that makes them practically free and sovereign. The delegate from the Philippines was right in what he told Senator Phelan. But why should any Filipino, except a political boss, want the independence the Democratic party has disingenuously promised the people?

Where God Fights

(Correspondence of New York Sun)

Your correspondent "A. S. H." in reproaching you for quoting the saying of Napoleon that "God fights on the side of the heaviest battalions," has stated that he prefers the utterance of King Philip II. of Spain: "No nation, however small, can be conquered if it be true to itself."

It is indeed very hard to believe that the haughty son of Charles V., the somber and autocratic Philip, who devoted his entire reign to conquering and subjugating small states, Portugal, the Low Countries, &c., ever uttered the words which "A. S. H." attributes to him. As a rule, Spanish kings have not been prone to acknowledge either the right or the might of the weak. It was a Spanish poet, Bernardo Lopez Garcia, who in his famous ode to the 2nd of May, anniversary of the beginning of the uprising of the populace of Madrid against the invading armies of Napoleon, says:

Que no puede esclavo ser
Pueblo que sabe morir.
(A people that knows how to die can never be enslaved.)

In regard to Philip II., he is only quoted as saying:

Con todo el mundo en guerra
Y paz con Inglaterra.
(With all the world at war and at peace with England.)

Concerning the Spanish idea of the influence or intervention of God in war, the best example that can be offered is the following quatrain:

Vinieron los saracenos
Y nos molieron a palos;
Que Dios protege a los malos,
Cuando son mas que los buenos,

which, literally translated into English, means: "The Saracens came along and clubbed us to a pulp; which shows that God protects the bad when they are more numerous than the good."

Was His Humor Conscious?

A young woman in Pittsburgh was recently looking at material in one of that city's leading dry goods stores in an attempt to select what would make an attractive skirt for the seashore. The clerk rather strenuously suggested the availability of several patterns.

"But," said the young woman, "they are rather loud, don't you think?"

Without a glimmer of a smile, and in a perfectly correct tone for a salesman to assume, he replied: "Too loud for awnings—just right for skirts."

Irish Girl Rebel Tells Of Dublin Fighting

Moirá Regan, Now in New York, Served in Beleaguered Post Office, the Headquarters of the Irish Republic, and Carried Despatches for the Leaders

By Joyce Kilmer

MOIRÁ Regan is a slight, gray-eyed girl. There is a charming flavor of County Wexford in her manner and in her voice. But back of her gray eyes and charming manner there is a depth of tragic experience. For Moirá Regan has worked night and day in a beleaguered fort, has breathed air redolent with gunpowder, and heard the groans of men torn by shot and shell. She has seen her friends led away to death, their bodies to be thrown into a pit of quicklime. Moirá Regan took part in the uprising in Dublin last Easter week, and did active service in the Post Office, which was the headquarters of the forces of the Irish Republic. She is now living in New York.

She tells of her experiences quietly, without gesture and without emotion. But her voice is vibrant with restrained passion when she tells of the deaths of Padraic Pearse, Joseph Plunkett, Thomas MacDonagh, and James Connolly, and there is a strange fire in her gray eyes when she speaks of the April evening when for the first time she saw the flag of the Irish Republic floating on its staff at the head of O'Connell Street.

Here is Moirá Regan's story. It is more than the narrative of an eyewitness—it is the narrative of a friend of and fellow-worker with Plunkett and Pearse and MacDonagh—of one who shared with them the hopes, ambitions, perils, and pains of their brief but great adventure.

"At 8 o'clock on the evening of Easter Monday I went down O'Connell Street to the Post Office," she said. "But that was not my real entrance into the affairs of the uprising. You see, I belonged to an organization called Cumann na Mban—the Council of Women. We had been mobilized at noon on Monday near the Broad Stone Station, being told that we'd be needed for bandaging and other Red Cross work."

"But late in the afternoon we got word from the Commandant that we might disperse, since there would not be any street fighting that day, and so our service would not be needed. The place where we were mobilized is three or four blocks from the Post Office, and we could hear the shooting clearly. There were various rumors about—we were told that the Castle had been taken, and Student's Green and other points of vantage. And at last, as I said, we were told that there would be no street fighting, and that we were to go away from the Broad Stone Station and do what good we could."

"When I got to the Post Office that evening I found that the windows were barricaded with bags of sand, and at each of them were two men with rifles. The front office had been made the headquarters of the staff, and there I saw James Connolly, who was in charge of the Dublin division; Padraic Pearse, Willie Pearse, O'Rahilly, Plunkett, Shane MacDiarmid, Tom Clarke, and others sitting at tables writing out orders and receiving messengers."

"On my way to the Post Office I met a friend of mine who was carrying a message. He asked me had I been inside, and when I told him I had not, he got James Connolly to let me in."

"I didn't stay at the Post Office then, but made arrangements to return later. From the Post Office I went to Stephen's Green. The Republican army held the square. The men were busy making barricades and commandeering motor cars. They got a good many cars from British officers coming in from the Fairy House races."

"The Republican army had taken possession of a great many of the public houses. This fact was made much of by the English, who spread broadcast the report that the rebels had taken possession of all the drinking places in Dublin and were lying about the streets dead drunk. As a matter of fact, the rebels did no drinking at all. They took possession of the public houses because in Dublin these usually are large buildings in commanding positions at the corners of the streets. Therefore the public houses were places of strategic importance, especially desirable as forts."

"That night there was not much sleeping done at our house or at any other house in Dublin, I suppose. All night long we could hear the rifles cracking—scattered shots for the most part, and now and then a regular fusillade."

"On Tuesday I went again to the Post Office to find out where certain people, including my brother, should go in order to join up with the Re-

publican forces. I found things quiet at headquarters, little going on except the regular executive work. Tuesday afternoon my brother took up his position in the Post Office, and my sister and I went there, too, and were set at work in the kitchen. There we found about ten English soldiers at work—that is, they wore the English uniform, but they were Irishmen. They did not seem at all sorry that they had been captured, and 'peeled potatoes' and washed dishes uncomplainingly. The officers were imprisoned in another room."

"The rebels had captured many important buildings. They had possession of several big houses on O'Connell Street near the Post Office. They had taken the Imperial Hotel, which belongs to Murphy, Dublin's great capitalist, and had turned it into a hospital. We found the kitchen well supplied with food. We made big sandwiches of beef and cheese, and portioned out milk and beef tea. There were enough provisions to last for three weeks."

"About fifteen girls were at work in the kitchen. Some of them were members of the Cumann na Mban, and others were relatives or friends of the Republican army which James Connolly commanded. Some of the girls were not more than sixteen years old."

"We worked nearly all Tuesday night, getting perhaps an hour's sleep on mattresses on the floor. The men were shooting from the windows of the Post Office, and the soldiers were shooting at us, but not one of our men was injured. We expected that the Inniskillings would move on Dublin from the north, but no attack was made that night."

"On Wednesday I was sent out on an errand to the north side of the city. O'Rahilly was in charge of the prisoners, and he was very eager that the letters of the prisoners should be taken to their families. He gave me the letter of one of the English officers to take to his wife, who lived out beyond Drumcondra. It was a good long walk, and I can tell you that I blessed that English officer and his wife before I delivered that letter!"

"As I went on my way, I noticed a great crowd of English soldiers marching down on the Post Office from the north. The first of them were only two blocks away from the Post Office, and the soldiers extended as far north as we went—that is, as far as Drumcondra. But nobody interfered with us—all those days the people walked freely around the streets of Dublin without being interfered with."

"As we walked back, we saw that the British troops were setting up machine guns near the Post Office. We heard the cracking of rifles and other sounds which indicated that a real siege was beginning. At Henry Street, near the Post Office, we were warned not to cross over, because a gunboat on the river was shelling Kelly's house—a big place at the corner of the quay. So we turned back and stayed that night with friends on the north side of the town. Our home was on the south side."

"There was heavy firing all night. The firing was especially severe at the Four Courts and down near Ring's End and Fairview. The streets were crowded with British soldiers; a whole division landed from Kingstown."

"That was Wednesday night. On Thursday we thought we'd have another try at the Post Office. By devious ways we succeeded, after a long time, in reaching it and getting in. We found the men in splendid form, and everything seemed to be going well. But the rebels were already hopelessly outnumbered. The Sherwood Foresters had begun to arrive Tuesday night, and on Wednesday and Thursday other regiments came to reinforce them. Now, a division in the British Army consists of 25,000 men, so you can see that the British were taking the rising seriously enough."

"The British soldiers brought with them all their equipment as if they were prepared for a long war. They had field guns and field kitchens, and everything else. Most of them came in by Boland's Mills, where de Valera was in command. They suffered several reverses, and many of them were shot down."

"The chief aim of the British was, first of all, to cut off the Post Office. So on Thursday messengers came to Pearse and Connolly, reporting that the machine guns and other equipment were being trained on the Post Office. But the men were quite ready for this and were exceedingly cheerful. Indeed, the Post Office was the one place in Dublin that week where no-one could help feel-

ing cheerful. I didn't stay there long on Thursday morning, as I was sent out to take some messages to the south side. I had my own trouble getting through the ranks of soldiers surrounding the Post Office, and when I eventually delivered my messages I could not get back. The Post Office was now completely cut off."

"Thursday evening, Friday, and Saturday I heard many wild rumors, one insistent report being that the Post Office was burned down. As a matter of fact, the Post Office was not on fire Friday morning by means of an incendiary bomb which landed on top of the door. All the other houses held by the rebels had been burned to the ground, and the people who had been in them had gone to the Post Office, where there were now at least 400 men."

"The Post Office burned all day Friday, and late in the afternoon it was decided that it must be abandoned. First Father Flanagan, who had been there all the time, and the girls and a British officer—a Surgeon Lieutenant, who had been doing Red Cross work, were sent to Jervis Street Hospital through an underground passage. Then all the able-bodied men and James Connolly (who had broken his shin) tried to force their way out of the Post Office, to get to Four Courts, where the rebels were still holding out. They made three charges. In the first charge O'Rahilly was killed. In the second many of the men were wounded. In the third the rebels succeeded in reaching a house in Moor Lane back of the Post Office. There they stayed all night. They had only a little food and their ammunition was almost exhausted. So on Saturday they saw that further resistance was useless, and that they ought to surrender, in order to prevent further slaughter."

"There were three girls with the men. They had chosen to attend Commandant Connolly when the other girls were sent away. One was now sent out with a white flag to parley with the British officers. At first she received nothing but insults, but eventually she was taken to Tom Clarke's shop, where the Brigadier General was stationed. Tom Clarke was a great rebel leader, one of the headquarters staff, so it was one of the ironies of fate that the General conducted his negotiations for the surrender of the rebels in his shop."

"Well, the Brigadier General told this girl to bring Padraic Pearse to him. Pearse came to him in Clarke's shop and surrendered. Pearse made the remark that he did not suppose it would be necessary for all his men to come and surrender."

"'But how,' said the General, 'can I be sure that all your men will lay down their arms?'
"I will send an order to them," said Pearse. And he called to him Miss Farrell, the girl who had been sent to the General, and asked her would she take his message to the men. She said she would, and so she took the note that he gave her to the rebel soldiers that were left alive, and they laid down their arms."

"Miss Regan here stopped her narrative to complain bitterly about the treatment accorded the rebels after they had surrendered, although she said that English officers complimented them on their bravery and said they wished they had more like them in their own army. Continuing, she said:

"The night before they were to die the prisoners were left to write letters, and some of them were permitted to receive visitors for the first time since their capture. Padraic Pearse was not allowed to see any one. MacDonagh was not allowed to see his wife; he was allowed to see his sister, a nun. The food given them was scanty in quantity and poor in quality. On the morning that he was shot he was given for breakfast a little dry, uncooked cereal, with nothing to put on it."

"The prisoners were shot in the yard of Kilmainham Jail. Then the bodies were taken, in their clothes, outside Dublin to Arbor Hill Barracks and thrown into quicklime in one large trench. In every case the bodies were refused to the relatives of the dead men."

"One thing that would strike you about the conduct of the rebels was the absolute equality of the men and women. The women did first-aid work and cooking, and some of them used their rifles to good advantage. They just did the work that was before them, and they were of the greatest moral aid."

"About eighty women were taken prisoners and thrown into cells in Kilmainham Jail. There were no jail

matrons; there was no-one in charge of them but soldiers, who took every opportunity to insult them. They were not allowed to leave their cells for any purpose for two days. They were treated just as the men prisoners were treated. The women slept over the yard while the men were shot. They would be awakened in the morning by the sound of the quick march, the brusque command, and the sound of the rifles. One woman imprisoned in Kilmainham Jail was the Countess Plunkett."

Moirá Regan was asked what advantages had come to Ireland as a result of this insurrection.

"Well," she replied, "for one thing it has shown England that things in Ireland are not all right—that Ireland is not 'the one bright spot'—that Castle Government in Ireland is a perilous thing. It has made conscription in Ireland impossible. And had it not been for the rising we should have had conscription by now. And Ireland cannot spare any more men. As it is, a great many of the young men of Ireland joined the British Army, being led to do so by Redmond's urging and by the plea that Ireland should fight for Belgium, and that the small nations of the world should stand together. This was Redmond's great recruiting argument. I wonder how he reconciles this with the words he used to Asquith the other day in the House of Commons when he said: 'You betrayed Belgium, now you are betraying Ireland!'"

"But the greatest result of the rising, the thing that will justify it even if it were the only good result, is the complete and amazing revival of Irish nationality. We have been asleep—we had been ready to acquiesce in things as they were, to take jobs under the Castle Government and to acquiesce in the unnatural state of affairs. But now we have been awakened to the knowledge that there is a great difference between Ireland and England, that we are really a separate nation. Even the people who were not in sympathy with the rebels feel this now."

"We have been living in a country that had no national life. And suddenly we were shown that we had a national life—that we were a nation, a persecuted and crushed nation, but, nevertheless, a nation."

"You cannot understand the joy of this feeling unless you have lived in a nation whose spirit had been crushed and then suddenly revived. I felt that evening, when I saw the Irish flag floating over the Post Office in O'Connell Street, that this was a thing

worth living and dying for. I was absolutely intoxicated and carried away with joy and pride in knowing that I had a nation. This feeling has spread all over Ireland; it has remained and it is growing stronger. We were a province, and now we are a nation; we were British subjects, and now we are Irish. This is what the rising of Easter week has done for Ireland."

A Questioner

There's a little boy at my house,
With a round-eyed, wond'ring stare;
When he sees the daylight going,
The little boy asks me, "Where?"

The world is full of marvels!—
He's learning to find them now;
And each time a rosebud blossoms
The little boy asks me, "How?"

In the long, still days of summer,
When the summer sun is hot,
As the wind steals through the garden,
The little boy asks me, "What?"

He keeps me busy thinking.
Each day is today again;
Tomorrow should get here sometime!
The little boy asks me, "When?"

Does anyone know the answers?
No matter how hard I try,
There's always another question!
The little boy asks me, "Why?"
—Clara Marie Platt.

With the Paragraphers

There are those who assert that Woodrow Wilson is a clever politician. But how do they account for his remark to a committee of women, calling upon him, to the effect that if they made suffrage "the paramount issue of this campaign" he would "lose all respect for them"? The women of the enfranchised States assert that this threat will cost Wilson the Presidency.

A person who described himself as "a roaming rum hound" has been denied enlistment in the United States marine service. The rum hound, roaming or stationary, has had his day. Soon he will join the alcoholic ibex in the museums of Arid America.

While Lord Derby declares that "the work of our air corps at the front is marvellous and far ahead of that of the Germans," an official headquarters bulletin issued at Berlin says that during July the Germans lost nineteen machines in fights in the air, as compared with eighty-one lost by the French and British. Either his Lordship is an incorrigible optimist or the truth is not in Berlin.

Lake Superior is as large as Ireland. But it does not give England half as much trouble.

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Strange Influence of Stars Upon Man Shown in the Pleiades Mystery

By Garrett P. Serviss

"I find in the Bible, in the Book of Job, these words: 'Canst thou bind the sweet influence of the Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?' Just what influence does the above have in relation to our planet and the heavenly bodies?"

PUTTING aside all question in regard to the exact meaning of the original on which this celebrated passage is based, there remains no doubt of the immense and very strange influence that the group of stars called the Pleiades has, from time immemorial, exercised over the human imagination.

There is, perhaps, no other celestial

object to which so many mystical significations have been attached, in all times, and in every part of the earth. Always they have been regarded as connected in some dim way with the destinies of man. The savages found on some of the remote Pacific Islands by the early navigators knew the Pleiades and had their legends about them no less than did all the great nations of antiquity. The historical origin of the world-wide cult of these stars remains undiscovered.

Considering their universal fame and the wonderful charm that they have exercised over the minds of so many men, one would expect to find the Pleiades the most conspicuous phenomenon in the heavens, but far from being that, they are not readily noticeable to one who is not accustomed to viewing the sky at night, and a little mist in the air almost entirely obscures them.

How does it happen, then, that so

modest a group of small stars has come to outrank all others in reputation, making them, as Miss Clerke has said: "The meeting place in the skies of mythology and science?"

One explanation may be found in their uniqueness of situation and appearance, and their picturesque beauty, as contrasted with the relative faintness of their light. They are associated with the greatest and brightest constellations in the heavens, and they lie close alongside the ecliptic, or annual path of the sun.

Although individually small, their brightest member, Alcyone, being of only the third magnitude, they are crowded together in a space that seems but a handbreadth, and their rays are so intermingled that they produce upon the eye an effect like that of a cluster of gems.

There are also included among them a multitude of stars so minute that the eye cannot separately distinguish them, but which impart to the whole a glimmering phosphorescence that is surprisingly beautiful. They are usually spoken of as "the Seven Stars," because there are seven which a keen eye can individually make out, but the group really includes hundreds of twinkling points which a telescope immediately brings into clear view.

Among the many celebrated legends about them is that which everybody has read of, the story of the "Lost Pleiad." This asserts that formerly all seven of the principal members of the group were plainly visible, but that one of them has faded beyond the reach of vision. It seems to be a fact that two of the seven are variable in brightness, but it has never been possible to say, with certainty, which of these is the one referred to in the legend, if indeed either of them is really the "Lost Pleiad."

But the most curious fact of all is that quite recently it has been discovered that the Pleiades are enveloped in a mysterious maze of knotted nebulae, comprising hazy clouds, streams and loops of silvery light, which the eye cannot perceive, but which a photographic telescope reveals in astonishing splendor. Some of these nebulous clouds are, indeed, so photographically brilliant that, with long exposure of

the plates, the stars are swallowed up and lost in them.

This discovery may have something to do with the phosphorescent appearance of the Pleiades, which has always been noticed and which has led, in poetic descriptions of them, to such expressions as Tennyson's when he says that the Pleiades "glitter like a swarm of fireflies tangled in a silver braid."

Another remarkable fact about these strange stars is that they are all moving together like a flight of birds migrating toward another quarter of the heavens. This alone is sufficient to show that they are closely related in nature and origin.

To return to the original question, "What influence have the Pleiades in

relation to our planet?" it can only be said that science knows of no special relation of that kind. Nearly a hundred years ago it was suggested by the German astronomer, Maedler, that the principal star of the Pleiades, Alcyone, was the center of the starry universe, around which our sun and all the other stars revolved in a vast period of millions of years.

But this idea, which was never generally entertained by astronomers, has been entirely abandoned, and the science of today is unable to point to any star or other object in the heavens which appears to hold a central or controlling position with reference to the universe as a whole. In fact, we do not know where the central point of the universe is, nor exactly where we are situated in it.

Celebrating a Doge's Election

"Of all the Venetian pageants the Doge himself was the chief. Never elsewhere has the head of the state kept such dignity and magnificence as characterized the dukes of Venice for nearly a thousand years," writes William Roscoe Thayer. "The first doges were elected, at least in form, by popular vote, but as time went on and the government fell more and more into the hands of a sagacious and powerful oligarchy the electorate narrowed until finally only forty-one members of the grand council had the choosing, by an intricate process, of the Doge. This in no wise diminished the splendor with which each ruler was greeted by his subjects, who as they curtailed his power increased his pomp. Da Canale, the entertaining chronicler who has told us so much, reports as an eyewitness what occurred at the election of Lorenzo Tiepolo in 1268.

"On land there was a procession of the guilds, those groups of tradesmen, artisans and apprentices that had existed in Venice from very early times, had grown rich and skillful and had developed each its internal government. On this July 24, 1268, having put on their richest attire—each guild has its distinctive garb—they take their places in the great parade which winds through the narrow streets to the Piazza and the Palazzo.

"First come the master smiths and their apprentices with a gonfalon and

with their heads garlanded, while trumpeters play before them; next the furriers in rich mantles of ermine and vair and other rare furs. They are followed by the dressers of small skins, clothed in samite and taffeta and in scarlet; the dressers of lambkin step next, singing canzonets to the Doge; after them the weavers, troling songs and snatches. And now, 'the joy and the festivity begin to increase,' says Da Canale, for here are the tailors, their ten masters dressed in white with vermillion stars, their coats and mantles lined with furs, and all merrily singing. The next, crowned with olive and bearing olive branches, are the woolen manufacturers, and after them the makers of cotton cloth, in fustian. The makers of quilts and jerkins have donned new suits—white cloaks worked with fleur-de-lis and each cloak with a hood—and the men themselves wearing garlands of pearls strung with gold. The pageant grows more splendid—for behold the cloth of gold workers, dressed in that fabric themselves, and their workmen in purple, with hoods of gold worked and decorated with pearls and gold on their heads. The cordwainers, who follow, are equally resplendent and so are the mercers. Nor will the cheesemongers be outdone, in their scarlet and purple apparel, trimmed with fur, and their gold and pearl ornaments. The vendors of wild fowl and the fishmongers, arrayed in vair, bear fine game and fish as an offering to the Doge. . . . They have scarcely passed on ere the glassworkers advance, carrying decanters and bottles and other rare specimens of their skill. The comb makers, a merry crew, bring a great cage with divers birds, and when they open the door the birds fly out and away over the

heads of the multitude, to the delight of the little children, who run after them. Other guilds are still to follow, but our chronicler mentions only the goldsmiths, the most magnificent of all. The masters of this guild display very rich clothes and gold and silver ornaments and jewels of great price—sapphires, emeralds, diamonds, topazes, jacinths, amethysts, rubies, jaspers, carbuncles—the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind sparkles as they file before us in the summer sun."

In Our Wonderful World

By exhaustive tests it has been shown that eleven new woods—that is, woods not hitherto used for this purpose—give promise of being suitable for the production of newspaper. White and red fir are the most promising species in the national forests in California, although lodgepole and Western yellow pine and Douglas fir may sometimes be used.

Old engravings of mining work in the early years of the seventeenth century show the pickaxe or hammer and chisel as the chief tools employed. With the coming of the railway, however, tunnelling became one of the grand necessities of construction, and progress was more rapid.

Manganese mines at Conception Point, Lower California, are reported to be the richest known deposits of this element in the world.

Purple To Be Worn

From a glimpse at early fall styles it appears that there is to be an unusual amount of purple worn this fall and winter. The advance models of hats show three of royal purple to one of any other color. Purple has been relegated to the rear for the last few seasons. Evidently its turn has come again. It is not universally becoming, however, and one should think twice before adopting it. Several years ago purple veils, in a fine mesh, were introduced and were exceedingly attractive, as they have a tendency to give a pink glow to the complexion; but large expanses of purple, as in hats or suits, should be avoided in a good many cases.

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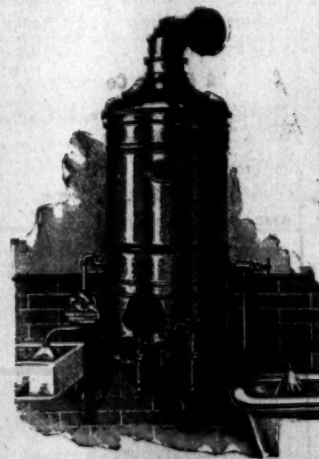
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in
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29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 20, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Tls.
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 71.8125
 S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver
 Copper Cash 1932
 Sovereigns:
 Buying rate, @ 3-1/4—Tls. 6.44
 Exch. @ 72.1—Mex. 8.94
 Peking Bar 340
 Native Interest 0.03

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 32 3/4
 Bank rate of discount 6%
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s.
 6 m-s.
 12 m-s.
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.91
 Ex. N. Y. on London \$ 4.76 1/2
 Consols £ 1

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London T.T. 3-1/4
 Demand 3-1/4
 India T.T. 229 1/2
 Paris T.T. 431 1/2
 Demand 432
 New York T.T. 73 1/2
 Demand 73 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 71
 Japan T.T. 69
 Batavia T.T. 178

Bank's Buying Rates
 London 4 m-s. Ctds. 3-2/4
 Demand 3-2/4
 London 6 m-s. Ctds. 3-2/4
 Demand 3-2/4
 London 12 m-s. Ctds. 3-2/4
 Demand 3-2/4
 Paris 4 m-s. 448
 New York 4 m-s. 76 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER
 #1-Hk. Tls. 538
 Hk. Tls. 1-Market 538
 Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.25
 Hk. Tls. 1-Yen 1.25
 " 1-Rupies 2.25
 " 1-Soules 2.40
 " 1-Mex. \$ 1.50
 † Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, September 20, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Tugs (Ord) Tls. 18.00
 Telephones Tls. 90.00
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00
 Consolidated Tls. 4.10
 Dominions Tls. 16.00
 Kota Bahroses Tls. 13.00
 Repah Tls. 1.72 1/2
 Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.30
 Sna Manggis Tls. 6.50
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.00
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.05
 Butes Tls. 2.00
 Pengkalans Tls. 12.00
 Gulas 'L' Tls. 10.00
 S. M. C. 6% debts. 1916 Tls. 99.00
Direct Business Reported
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.25 October
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.65
 Sna Manggis Tls. 7.00
 Kota Bahroses Tls. 13.50 October
 Batu Anams Tls. 1.92 1/2
 Senawangs Tls. 19.00
 Butes Tls. 2.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, September 20, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kapalas Tls. 1.25 cash
 Ziangbes Tls. 8.10 September
 Ziangbes Tls. 8.00 cash
 Kotas Tls. 13.00 September
 Senawangs Tls. 1.27 1/2 cash
 Consolidated Tls. 4.10 cash
 Arts and Crafts Tls. 7.00 cash
 Java Consolidated Tls. 22.50 cash
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00 cash
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.30 October
 Samnagas Tls. 1.30 cash
 Tebongs Tls. 29.00 September
 Batu Anams Tls. 1.90 cash
 Gulas Tls. 10.00 cash
 Consolidated Tls. 4.15 cash
Direct
 Dominions Tls. 16.00 cash
 Cathay "O" Tls. 3.50 cash
 Dominions Tls. 16.50 cash
 Tehongs Tls. 30.00 October
 Consolidated Tls. 4.25 October
 Butes Tls. 2.02 1/2 cash

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Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Glass stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Tanah Merah Estates

The annual company meeting of the Tanah Merah Estates, Ltd., Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, general managers, was held yesterday afternoon, with 164,657 shares represented. Following the reading of Mr. Burkill's address, an adjournment was taken.

Following is Mr. Burkill's address: This meeting has been called to comply with the requirements of the Company's Ordinances. A list of shareholders is on the table and if any shareholder has any questions to ask regarding the statutory report, which has been in your hands for some time, I shall be pleased to answer them. If you have no questions to ask, I will proceed to give you some information regarding the proposed ending of the company's financial year and about the new estate purchased.

The directors propose that the year shall end on March 31, so that, as the old company went into liquidation in May, 1916, the first accounts of the company will cover a period of some ten months. The estimated output for this period is 183,100 lbs., being 123,500 from Tanah Merah and 59,600 lbs. from Ah See Estate.

Ah See Estate was taken over on May 5 last and immediate steps were taken to have all the planted area brought into good, clean condition. By the end of this month, the whole estate should be clean and any vacancies supplied with new stumps. Sufficient labor has been found for all requirements and a commencement will now be made on the assistant's bungalow and thereafter on new coolie lines, etc. The new factory at Tanah Merah is just completed. The planted area at Ah See is 521 acres, of which some 270 are producing. At Tanah Merah there are 421 acres producing out of the 800 planted, making a total area of 691 acres producing and 630 acres non-producing. In addition, a further 200 acres are in hand at Tanah Merah, which will be planted up by the end of December, making a total of 1,521 acres under rubber.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service
 London, September 19.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were as follows:—
 Consols 2 1/4% for account. £ 59%
 Cheques on London at Paris. Frs. 27.88
 T.T. on London at New York. \$ 4.76 1/2
 Bar Silver (Spot) 32 3/4
 Market rate of Discount. 5 1/2%
 Cotton: Egyptian F. G. P. 13.40d.
 Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde 7.10d.
 Cotton: Mid American Spot. 9.55d.
 Plantation Rubber October. 2s. 6d. value.
 Deliveries China Silk 81
 Deliveries Canton Silk 74
 Deliveries Japan Silk 99
 Tone of Tea Market Quiet.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

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J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital. Th. 500,000.00

Paid Up Capital. Th. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates, Assurance Fund

(31.3.15) Th. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed Th. 31,700,000.00

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Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, September 19.—Today's rubber prices were:—
 Plantation First Latex: Spot: 2s. 5 1/4 d. paid.
 November to December: 2s. 6 1/4 d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Firm.
 Last Quotation, London, September 18:
 Spot: 2s. 5d. paid.
 November to December: 2s. 5 1/2 d. buyers.
 Tendency of Market: Firm.
 Messrs. Hugo Reis and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
 s. d.
 Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet. 2 5/4
 Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2 5/4
 Market firm tendency upwards.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION

Reuter's Service
 London, September 19.—The London Wool auctions were active. The prices were as follows:—
 Merinos par to 10 per cent Lower.
 Crossbreds par to 7 1/2 per cent Higher.

LONDON METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, September 19.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—
 Standard Copper G. M. R. f. o. b. 116 0 0
 American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b. 135 10 0
 Lead L. B. C. f. per ton. Nominal.
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. (paid) 29 17 6
 Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (Is. Extra in flask) 17 15 0
 Tinplate, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 113 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales (Nominal). 0 31 0
 Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%) 15 1/4 d.
 Standard Tin (Cash) 171 10 0
 Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. (paid) 56 0 0
 Galvanized Sheets. 24 34 Gauge f. o. b. 26 5 0
 Standard Tin (5 Months) 172 0 0

EXPERT TELLS WHY

WAR ISN'T NEAR END

Not Until 1918 Can Britain Fit

Out Her Friends, Says

Times Writer

London, August 24.—The Times military expert, in an optimistic review of the military situation, points out his reasons for believing that the war is not near its end, and discusses the arming of the allied armies for 1917 and 1918.

"Our superiority in the field," says the writer, "is not yet adequate, since it does not give us that annihilating preponderance necessary for victory. Next spring, having completed our own supplies, we can set to work to arm Russia with a will. We can fit out the armies for 1917 and 1918, which must in the end crush the material efforts of the central powers, and as we can last so long, or longer if necessary, we can be satisfied with nothing but the complete satisfaction of our demands."

"The allies will end the war as such formidable military power and so superabundantly supplied with veterans and material, that, falling some gross negligence on the part of our governments during the present parleys, Germany will never be able to face a war again in our time."

"Many soldiers firmly believe the politicians will sell out in the end. But this opinion is certainly wrong. For the force of public opinion behind the war is so strong that the public would think nothing of taking all the members of the Government and hanging them in a row if they showed any inclination to throw away at the peace parleys the fruits of our stupendous war efforts."

U.S. AND MEXICO PEACE COMMISSIONS TO MEET

Washington, September 7.—The conference of the American and Mexican peace commissioners was opened at Portsmouth N. H. yesterday. Practically the entire day was occupied with a general discussion of the situation and no endeavor was made to come to any definite decision on any of the questions which are due to come up for consideration.

It is expected that the commission will be in session here for several weeks, there being no probability that any of the matters to be gone over can be settled.

It has been recalled that yesterday when the commission commenced its first session it was almost 11 years to a day since the signing of the peace treaty ending the Russo-Japanese war, following the meetings which had been held at Hotel Wentworth in this city. The Russo-Japanese treaty was signed on September 5, 1905.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK
Closing Quotations
Banks
 H. K. and S. B. \$745
 Charter 523.
 Russo-Asiatic R. 250.
 Cathay, ordy 3 1/4
 Cathay, pref. 5.70.

Marine Insurances
 Canton \$400
 North China 155 B.
 Union of Canton \$945.
 Yangtze \$255 B.

Fire Insurances
 China Fire \$154 B.
 Hongkong Fire \$384 S.

Shipping
 Indo-China Pref. Tls. 128.
 Indo-China Def. 1098 S.
 "Shell" Tls. 18 B.
 Shanghai Tug Tls. 50.
 Shanghai Tug Tls. 20 B.

Mining
 Kaiping Tls. 10 B.
 Oriental Cons. 30s. 6d.
 Philippine Tls. 1 B.
 Raub Tls. 2 1/2 B.

Docks
 Hongkong Dock Tls. 120 B.
 Shanghai Dock \$75 1/4 B.
 New Eng. Works Tls. 10 1/4 B.

Wharves
 Shanghai Wharf Tls. 82 1/2 B.
 Hongkong Wharf \$83 1/2 B.

Land and Hotels
 Anglo-French Land Tls. 95 B.
 China Land Tls. 50 N.
 Shanghai Land Tls. 95 S.
 Weihaiwei Land \$ 2.
 Central Stores Tls. 50 B.
 China Realty (ord.) Tls. 32 B.
 China Realty (pref.) Tls. 32 B.

Cotton Mills
 E-w. Pref. Tls. 150
 E-w. Pref. Tls. 107 B.
 International Tls. 77 1/2 B.
 International Pref. Tls. 75 B.
 Lao-ung-mow Tls. 60 B.
 Oriental Tls. 39 1/2 B.
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 98 B.
 Kung Yik Tls. 14 1/2 B.
 Yangtze Tls. 5.05 B.
 Yangtze Pref. Tls. 101 B.

Industries
 Anglo-German Br'y \$95 N.
 Butler Tls. Tls. 23 N.
 China Flour Mill Tls. 6 S.
 China Sugar Tls. 110 B.
 Green Island Tls. 9.70 B.
 Kalkats Tls. 25 1/2 B.
 Major Bros. Tls. 5 S.
 Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 157 1/2 B.

Stores
 Hall and Holtz Tls. 16 1/2
 Llewellyn \$60.
 Lane, Crawford \$60 B.
 Moutrie \$35.
 Watson Tls. 6 1/4 B.
 Weeks Tls. 18 B.

Rubbers (Local)
 Alma Tls. 14 1/4 B.
 Amherst Tls. 14 S.
 Anglo-Java Tls. 15 B.
 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 7 S.
 Ayer Tawah Tls. 40 B.
 Batu Anam 1912 Tls. 1.92 1/2
 Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 5.85 B.
 But Tls. 2 B.
 Chemor United Tls. 2.20 B.
 Chempedak Tls. 17 1/2 B.
 Ciang Tls. 3.80 B.
 Consolidated Tls. 4.10 B.
 Gula Kalumpung Tls. 16 B.
 Gula Tls. 10 B.
 Java Consolidated Tls. 23 S.
 Kamunting Tls. 9
 Kapala Tls. 1.15 B.
 Kapayang Tls. 3 1/2 B.
 Karan Tls. 15 1/4 B.
 Kota Bahroses Tls. 13 B.
 Kroewek Java Tls. 20 B.
 Padang Tls. 16 1/4 B.
 Pengkan Durian Tls. 12 B.
 Permat Tls. 5.00 B.
 Repah Tls. 1.72 1/2 B.
 Samnagas Tls. 13 1/4 B.
 Seeke Tls. 16 1/2 B.
 Semambu Tls. 19 B.
 Senawang Tls. 19 B.
 Shanghai Klebang Tls. 14 1/4 B.
 Shanghai Malay Tls. 13 1/4 B.
 Shanghai Malay-Pref. Tls. 15 S.
 Sngala Tls. 2.05 B.
 Sungei Duri Tls. 14 B.
 Sungei Tls. 1 B.
 Shai Kelantan Tls. 1.30 B.
 Taping Tls. 2 1/2 B.
 Tanah Merah Tls. 1.27 1/2 B.
 Tebong Tls. 28 1/4 B.
 Ulobri Tls. 2 1/2 B.
 Ziangbe Tls. 8 B.

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber. Tls. 110 B.

Cully Dairy Tls. 11 B.

S'hai Elec. and Ash. \$2 N.

Shanghai Trams Tls. 89 B.

Shanghai Gas Tls. 24 B.

Horse Bazaar Tls. 30.

Shanghai Mercury Tls. 30.

S'hai Telephone Tls. 90 B.

S'hai Waterworks Tls. 250 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijl-Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for September 19 was 123 tons."

MILITARY TIGHTENS ITS GRIP ON IRELAND

Newspapers, Warned Against Criticism of Government, May Stir Feeling

EFFECT EXPECTED IN U. S.

Manchester Guardian Comments On 'Unhealthy Sentiment' Among Irish-Americans

London, August 21.—A Dublin dispatch to the Manchester Guardian says: "There are signs in Ireland of a tightening of the reins of military rule on the eve of the Parliamentary recess. Newspapers have been warned that criticism of the Government and of the Administration likely to cause disaffection will not be tolerated."

"The new regulations, giving the power to the civil and military authorities to prevent the entry into Ireland from overseas even of British subjects, which presumably means Irishmen in this instance, and to deport those who have come into the country since March 1, are further evidence of the growing malaise in the Administration at a date when it might have been anticipated that they should see a disappearance of the military regime. This extension of the Defence of the Realm act is evidently designed to establish military control over Irish-American intercourse, in the case of a country to which thousands of emigrants return every year on their holiday, or to resettle in their old country. The regulation is certain to cause inconvenience. It can be justified only by a grave apprehension as to the reaction in Ireland of Irish-American feeling."

"Messages to hand from the United States undoubtedly indicate an unhealthy sentiment among the Irish-American masses. For the moment it would seem as if all the good work of British and Irish statesmen for the last thirty-five years in removing the root of poisonous bitterness from Anglo-Irish-American relations, had been undone by the recent executions and the collapse of the home rule agreement. The feeling so far is expressing itself in large contributions to a relief fund for the relatives of the men executed, imprisoned, or thrown out of employment for complicity in the insurrection."

"While about £20,000,000 has been subscribed for the purpose in Ireland itself, the American fund already exceeds £100,000, a sum greater than that which Farnell collected in 1879-80 for the relief of famine. A New York committee, of which the three American Cardinals are patrons, is administering this fund and keeping its control in their own hands."

"The committee dispatched to Ireland four representatives to arrange locally for its distribution. Two of these were stopped by the military authorities at Liverpool, but the others reached Ireland and effected an amalgamation of two river organizations that were undertaking the work of relief. The National Aid Association was non-partisan and was established upon a purely humanitarian basis. The Volunteer Dependents' fund was organized by a committee, consisting of widows of the men executed, and had refused to co-operate until the National Aid Committee dropped certain members, who had been prominent in assailing the Sinn Fein and the Irish Volunteer parties."

"These members have now resigned and the new body will act as the agent of the New York committee. These charitable activities may easily have political results, as in the case of the amnesty and relief associations that followed the breakup of the old Fenian organization."

"Much will depend upon the aims of the New York committee. The cardinal patrons were all supporters of the constitutional movement, and while there is no reason to believe that they have changed their views, or would countenance any revolutionary propaganda, they have been drawn into an alliance with hostile organizations in Irish-America by a wave of feeling evoked by the measures and the policy of the Irish administration since the Dublin surrender. Whether the Cardinals and those who agree with them will be able to control their allies remains to be seen."

"The relief funds might easily become associated with political propaganda, especially where those relieved include large numbers of young men who have been thrown out of employment because of their complicity or suspected complicity with the insurrection."

"The new regulations are evidently a part of the coercive scheme directed against this danger. Their effect upon Irish-America will be provocative. In fact, Irish affairs in this sphere have been again thrown back into the old vicious circle of repression, beggaring reprisal, and reprisal repression, with all its attendant risks and evils. Only a bold stroke of courageous statesmanship can redeem the situation."

RICHARD C. KERENS IS DEAD AT ST. LOUIS HOME

St. Louis, September 5.—Richard C. Kerens, who was ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary from 1901 to 1913, died at his home in this city last evening.

Mr. Kerens was born in Killybeg, County, Ireland, in 1842, and was brought to the United States by his parents when still an infant.

News Brevities

Shipping Transfers

Among the passengers arriving in Shanghai yesterday by the C. N. s.s. Shenkung from Tientsin were:—Mr. and Mrs. Peebles, Miss Aldridge, Mrs. Aldridge, Mr. White-Cooper, and His Excellency Don Luis Pastor, Spanish Minister at Peking.

Among those who arrived on the R. V. F. s.s. Pollava were:—Mr. Grant-Jones, and Mr. Grosse and family.

Owing to the sum given by the government being considered insufficient to pay off the revolutionists in Shanghai and also for other reasons, Mr. Hsu Yuen-hao, the new Taoyin of Shanghai, has not taken up his post and will not do so until tomorrow. His office for the time being will remain in Chapel district. Mr. Hsu says that he will not reorganise the Yamen staff but will get rid of a few men. Mr. Hsu is a native of Kiangsi. He was once Chief of the Kiangsi Provincial Law Compiling Bureau. Recently he was appointed by General Li Lieh-chun as his personal representative to see President Li Yuan-hung. He completed his education in Japan.

The Banque de l'Indo-Chine announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions for the new 5% French War Loan, at best rates of exchange obtainable. Subscriptions received by this bank, up to the end of last year, for the previous French war stocks amounted to fcs. 146,000,000 (about \$6,000,000).

The lawyers of Shanghai will attend the French Mixed Court, at 3.30 p.m. today, when reference will be made to the death of Lieut. L. Bourgeat, before his enlistment, more than a year ago, was a well known French advocate here, prominent in the affairs of the French Concession and active in club and sporting circles of Shanghai.

J. E. Murphy, a sailor from the U. S. S. Brooklyn, was fined \$10, gold, in the U. S. Consular Court, yesterday, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, F. R. G. S., arrived in Shanghai from America yesterday. She is representing the Pittsburgh Dispatch and will remain here for one year, studying the political development of the republic, prison reforms and social conditions in general. She visited Shanghai twenty-five years ago as the guest of Dr. J. W. M. Farnham, with whom she is again a guest. Miss Ackerman recently journeyed to the South America, Africa and Southern Europe. She has made nine complete circuits of the globe and has made many journeys off the beaten paths.

The Japanese murder case went through another full sitting of the Mixed Court, yesterday, without anything fresh developing. The stand was occupied throughout by a Japanese named Namura, whom it is alleged, was first approached by two of the accused to produce a large quantity of forged banknotes, he subsequently handing the order on to the two murdered men. The case will be continued today.

Music Next Week

The public performances next week will, weather permitting, be as follows:—

Monday, September 25, 5.30 p.m. Public Garden.

Tuesday, September 26, 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Wednesday, September 27, 5.30 p.m. Public Garden.

Thursday, September 28, 5.30 p.m. Public Garden.

Friday, September 29, 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground.

Saturday, September 30, 4.30 p.m. Public Recreation Ground.

During the month of October the public performances of the band will be discontinued, as usual.

Shipping Bulletins

Yet another new steamer for the China Navigation Co., Ltd., the Sunning, was successfully launched from the Taikoo Dockyard on September 14. The Sunning is 229 feet long, 41 feet beam,

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 23	4.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	8.00	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	1.00	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct 1	2.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Isen	Br.	Forbes & Co.
3	7.00	San Francisco	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
4	8.00	Seattle Wash.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
5	9.00	San Francisco	Encador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
6	P.M.	New York via Panama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 21	5.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	8.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	8.00	Karatsu	Poltava	Rus.	N. Y. K.
24	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
26	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	8.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillera	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 1	7.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 21	1.00	Java Ports	Tjimonok	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
22	1.00	Marcelline via Sues	Portnos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
23	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Knights Companion	Br.	B. & S.
24	1.00	Marcelline via Sues	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 1	1.00	London via Cape	Kiano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	1.00	Marcelline, London via Sues	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
3	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
4	1.00	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
5	1.00	London via Cape	Nelus	Br.	B. & S.
6	1.00	London via Cape	Tokoyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
8	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
9	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Onta	Br.	B. & S.
10	1.00	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 21	1.00	Hongkong Canton	Chiyeen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
22	1.00	Amoy, Hongkong	Encador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
23	1.00	Ningpo	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
24	1.00	Amoy, Swatow	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
25	1.00	Amoy, Swatow	Haishun	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	1.00	Manila via Hongkong	Haean	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
28	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Shoyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
30	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Lochow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct 1	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
2	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
5	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
6	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 21	5.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
22	1.00	Tientsin direct	Proteus	Br.	K. M. & Co.
23	1.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	H. V. F.
24	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Chiao	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Maikling	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Satsuki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
28	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kagang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
30	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Joehin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 1	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shunien	Jap.	S. M. R.
2	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
3	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shanghai	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	1.00	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tafo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
23	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
24	M.N.	do	Laueyi	Br.	B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
27	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
29	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct 1	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Men-of-War In Port

Session	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cr.	9215	20	562	Day
V T P D	Sept. 19	Cruise	Quinos	Am. g-b.	350	2	200	Strait
S N B W	Sept. 19	Cruise	Villaboa	Am. g-b.	620	3	15	Goes
P & O B	Sept. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1397	12	208	Mann

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
 Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
 The French gunboat D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Have Regular Sailings to

CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY

and to

TIENTSIN DIRECT

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent.

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

1, Jinkes Road Telephone 319

(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Telephone 1948

83, Szechuen Road

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafo Maru Captain Y. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 21st instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This Steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 23rd instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This Steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The Str. Chiyeen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI AND SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Proteus September 21. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkes Road, Tel. No. 319.

NEUCHANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinning, Capt. Mackenzie, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostok via Karatsu:—Mr. Borkovsky, Mr. Rvin, Mrs. Borkovsky, Mrs. Yait and child, Mr. Spooner, Mrs. Evely and children, Mrs. Shenevsky, Mrs. Shunargenloy, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Grant Jones, Mr. Grosse and family, Mr. Kvashinsky, Mrs. Kutsurova, Mrs. Pullen and son, Mr. Skobson, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Resnik, Mr. Mossuf.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui Maru from Japan:—Miss J. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Scatchard and baby, Mr. H. F. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Miss A. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Habcock and infant, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. J. Gray, Miss Berill, Mr. W. Buckley, Mr. J. Adamsen, Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher and child, Mr. T. D. Davy, Miss M. P. Piror, Miss Missimer, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. and Master Jones, Rev. H. Dugont, Rev. P. Beauce, Rev. P. Martens, Mr. Alvarez, Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb, Mr. J. Mandel.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Namur for London:—Mr. J. S. Bixler, Mr. E. C. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Warner, Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Smith, Mr. J. McLean Lachlan. For Singapore:—Mr. H. W. K. Vogel. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baxter, Master Baxter, Mr. Chao Kuo-chun, Mr. Chao Kuo-hang, Mr. M. V. Nihn, Mr. T. S. Laio, Mr. Chu, Mr. Feng, Mr. Fel, Mr. H. C. Nane, Mr. Liao, Mr. D. Law, Mr. Ong Chang-sing, Mrs. Dewstoe.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mrs. K. P. Roberts and Madam Lion and family.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. B. Graberg and Mr. and Mrs. Hasting.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 20	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2985	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Sept 20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSW
Sept 20	Dahly	Sakaki maru	2880	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Sept 20	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1894	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Sept 20	Japan	Hakui maru	1454	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NKMW
Sept 20	Vladivostok	Poltava	2980	Rus.	E. V. F.	ND
Sept 20	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 20	Hankow	Tafo maru	1788	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDLW
Sept 20	Newchwang	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 20	Chefoo	Shanghai	1654	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Sept 20		Taga maru		Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 23	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	
20	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1891	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
20	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	851	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
20	Amoy	Fujian maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	
20	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	
20	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
20	Wohai, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	
20	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1389	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
20	Chinwangtao	Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
20	Wakamatsu	Gemini	1306	Br.	M. B. K.	
20	Japan	Sardinia	1418	Br.	P. & O.	
20	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	1808	Jap.	K. M. A.	
20	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	4896	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
20	Japan	Namur	4188	Br.	P. & O.	
20	Ningpo	Hain Peking	2985	Br.	N.S.N. Co.	
20	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenza	2768	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Sept 18	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
Sept 19	Hankow	Annam	3-24	Dan.		SNRW
Sept 19	Japan	Asuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	10 p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8888	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	CMEW
Sept 16	Kobe	Chile	8490	Dan.	E. A. Co.	CMEW
Sept 18	Hongkong	Chiyeen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 19	Hakodati	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Sept 16	Swatow	Poochow	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 18	Japan	Gensan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MRKW
Sept 12	Hankow	Zamping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P. & Co	HYPW
Sept 19	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 18	Chefoo	Irene	526	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
May 23	Hankow	Kinlin	2611	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 8	Japan	Kasuga maru	2537	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Sept 18	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 19	Japan	Knights Company	4938	Br.	B. & S.	
Sept 19	Hankow	Kiangyung	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	ONW
July 16	Hankow	Meichers	1682	Ger.	Meichers	NGLE
July 30	Hankow	Melior	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	B VII
Sept 2	Hankow	Nottingham	1002	Am.	M. B. K.	10 p
Sept 18	Chinwangtao	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.	SHW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sinkiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Sheila	5446	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shintoo	1873	Br.	K. M. A.	YTPD
Sept 9	Blakely ports	Stimson	606	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 11	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
Sept 18	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Sept 19	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 14	Hankow	Tungting	1384	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
Sept 15	Hankow	Tungting	1384	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Sept 17	Hongkong	Tilmancock	3510	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.	EMAW
Sept 18	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
Sept 10	San Francisco	W. H. L. Smith	710	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 15	Swatow	Wenchow	569	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 16	Hongkong	Wingong	1517	Br.	B. & S.	YTPD
Sept 19	Japan	Yomihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. Co.	TKDL

Business and Official Notices

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% French Loan "de la Defense Nationale"

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%
Date of Redemption 1930 Onward
The list of subscriptions will be opened in Paris from October 5th to 29th

For subscriptions fully paid up price of issue 87.50
Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

Frs. 15 on application
23.75 on 16th December
25.00 on 16th February
25.00 on 16th April

Frs. 88.75

Interest payable quarterly; full interest coupon will be paid on 16th November. The Loan is free from all French taxes.

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the new Loan for their full value.

Subscriptions are now received at THE

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE-SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND PEKING.

and subscriptions will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066 S 29

NOTICE

The undersigned beg to announce that they have established a branch office to carry on their American Import and Chinese Export Trade at 8a Peking Road.

Telephone No. —

American Canned Goods a Specialty

(Head Office)

OVERSEAS TRADING CO., OF CALIFORNIA

268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

11082

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith while out shooting, ran across the North Pole.
And it was most lonesome—he met not one soul.
Bill said it was not such a wonderful time—
(An excuse to get "Elephant" in this rhyme).

DRINK NONE OTHER:
"ELEPHANT HEAD" IS BEST.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

THE ULOBRI RUBBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the offices of the General Managers and Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 3rd October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th September to the 3rd October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,

General Managers and Secretaries,
Shanghai, September 19th, 1916.

11079

New French War Loan

WE,

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application.

11078

NOTICE

ASTOR GRILL ROOM, the most elegant refreshment and entertaining parlours in Hankow, to be sold as a going concern or to be let.

RABISCHOWSKY.
11062 S 21

LYCEUM THEATRE SHANGHAI

Monday, September 18
FOR 10 NIGHTS ONLY

Maurice E. Bandman
Presents

Wolseley Charles'
Renowned Company

THE SCAMPS

In their Merry Entertainment, from the Strand and Palace Theatres, London.

NEW MUSIC
ORIGINAL SONGS
EXCELLENT COMEDY
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE

Entire change of programme
TONIGHT
Booking at

Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

Prices of Admission \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Commencing 9.15 p.m. Sharp

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

Prize Masquerade Ball

NEW POINT HOTEL, Friday, September 22.

Ladies' First Prize £10

(in Sovereigns); for the most Elaborate Costume.

Ladies' Second Prize £5

(in Sovereigns); for 2nd most Elaborate Costume.

Prizes will be awarded on a ballot, to take place at 1.30 o'clock.

BALL OPENS AT 11.30 P.M. AND CLOSSES AT 8 A.M.

Supper, at \$2.00, will be served at 2 o'clock

MUSIC BY WELL-KNOWN ORCHESTRA

Floral decorations by leading florist. Masks and Dominoes (obtainable at Point Hotel) by Shanghai Toilet Club.

\$3.00 Admission by Ticket Only \$3.00

Booking at Moutrie's and at Point Hotel

ALL MAKES

OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES

SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

PRELIMINARY NOTICE!

HILL'S WINTER BAZAAR

Will shortly open at Shanghai, with \$50,000 of

New Autumn and Winter Outfitting Goods and Household Linens.

These goods are now being landed ex s.s. "Perseus," "Demodocus" and "Sado Maru."

This Bazaar will afford everyone an opportunity to purchase

New goods at old Prices

Descriptive catalogues will be mailed to local residents shortly.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association CHARITY MATCH

S. E. Green (Hongkong)

versus

J. S. McEachran (Shanghai)

On the

Shanghai Cricket Club Ground, Thursday, 21st Sept., 4.15 p.m.

Tickets, \$1.00, to be obtained at the gate. Proceeds towards Charity.

C. SMITH,

Hon. Secretary,
Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association
11073 S 21

United States Postal Agency

THE public are hereby notified that under Subsection 24, Section 28 of the Tariff Act of August 5th, 1909 "NO IMPORTATION OF ANY MERCHANDISE EXCEEDING \$100.00 IN VALUE SHALL BE ADMITTED TO ENTRY WITHOUT THE PRODUCTION OF A DULY CERTIFIED INVOICE THEREOF AS REQUIRED BY LAW."

Every shipment of merchandise by PARCEL POST to the United States or the Philippine Islands valued at more than \$100.00 U. S. Currency must be accompanied by Invoice bearing consular certification at the time of mailing, even though a shipment, for postal or other purposes, may be divided in several packages.

JOHN M. DARRAH,

Postal Agent.

Shanghai, September 18, 1916.

11058

Mesdames Pronay and Leifman

17 Nanking Road

Beg to announce that they have reopened their tailoring and millinery establishment for ladies.

On October 1, new evening and other dresses will be received from Paris.

A call is solicited.

11084 S. E. O. D.

TRANSLATIONS

ACCURATE TRANSLATIONS from Russian into English, and vice versa, promptly executed by an experienced translator. Moderate charges. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

11054 S 29

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 199 Maining Road opposite West End Lane.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

COMMODOUS Business Offices to let at 2a Kiangse Road. Apply Secretary, Union Commercial Co., Ltd., 22 Museum Road.

11042 S 23

OFFICES TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, five rooms from October 1st. China Realty Co., Ltd.

11028 T. F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on firm class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

11080 S 34

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1046.

TO LET

IN Avenue Joffre (private German family), one large well-furnished room, with verandah, balcony and bathroom attached, also use of telephone. With or without board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

10915 S 21

TO LET, from 1st October, furnished flat or room, with bathroom attached, with or without board. Moderate price. Apply 9 Boundary Lane, North Szechuen Road Extension.

TO LET, one furnished room with board, also from 1st October, one large room, small room with bathroom, balcony attached, suitable for married couple or bachelors. 12-a Quinsan Gardens.

11056 O 3

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11051

TO LET, from October 1st, or immediately, large bed and bathroom, nice verandah, pleasant view; stable. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

11051

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by an experienced Russian lady teacher. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

11060 S 26

LADY desires to exchange English lessons for Russian, with lady. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

11067 S 21

EDUCATIONAL: A graduate in Arts, of many years' teaching experience in Schools and Colleges, is open to accept pupils at their homes; subjects, English, Mathematics, Science, &c. Terms moderate. Please apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

11035 S 23

LESSONS in German given to ladies and children, by German lady teacher. Terms moderate. Please apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

11036 S 23

GODOWN TO LET

GODOWN to let, 6c Kiangse Road. Apply above.

11081 S 23

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a good quality, second-hand, folding go-cart, with tyres, in good condition. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

11077 S 22

WANTED, mosquito sleeping outhouse, size about 8 by 8. State particulars and price, to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

11043 S 21

FOR SALE; child's perambulator. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

11046

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and shipping clerk seeks position. First-class references. Apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

11071 S 21

WANTED. A young man, at present employed in Tientsin, desires position in Shanghai as general office assistant or bookkeeper; four years office experience. Neat handwriting, quick and accurate at figures. Can also type. No objection to salary. Please apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

11055 S 24

AN EXPERT American accountant and auditor, of extensive experience, is open for engagement from October 1st. Position desired as chief accountant of a large firm, or as assistant with established public accountants. Highest of references. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

11043 S 23

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a few trustworthy Salt Revenue Collectors in this district. Good pay. Must furnish a Bond for an adequate sum, payable on demand, guaranteed by well-known merchants or reliable bankers. State experience, references and salary expected. Apply by letter to the District Inspector of Salt Revenue, Foochow. Only those need apply who possess good knowledge of both Chinese and English, and are proficient in Accountancy.

11070 S 24

WANTED, experienced lady stenographer and typist. Reply, stating experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

11073 S 22

WANTED, by an Insurance Office, one young experienced Chinese office assistant. Must write and speak English well. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

11063 S 21

LOST

LOST, on the way from racecourse to Great Western and Edinburgh Roads, one gold wrist-watch, bearing initials A.P.F.S. Reward, if necessary. Please communicate with Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11062 S 23

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED at once, two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, or part of flat. Hongkew district, preference in private family. Apply, Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

11076 S 21

WANTED, November 1st, a flat of 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchen and servants' quarters, furnished, and in Central district preferred. Apply to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

11012 S 21

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9